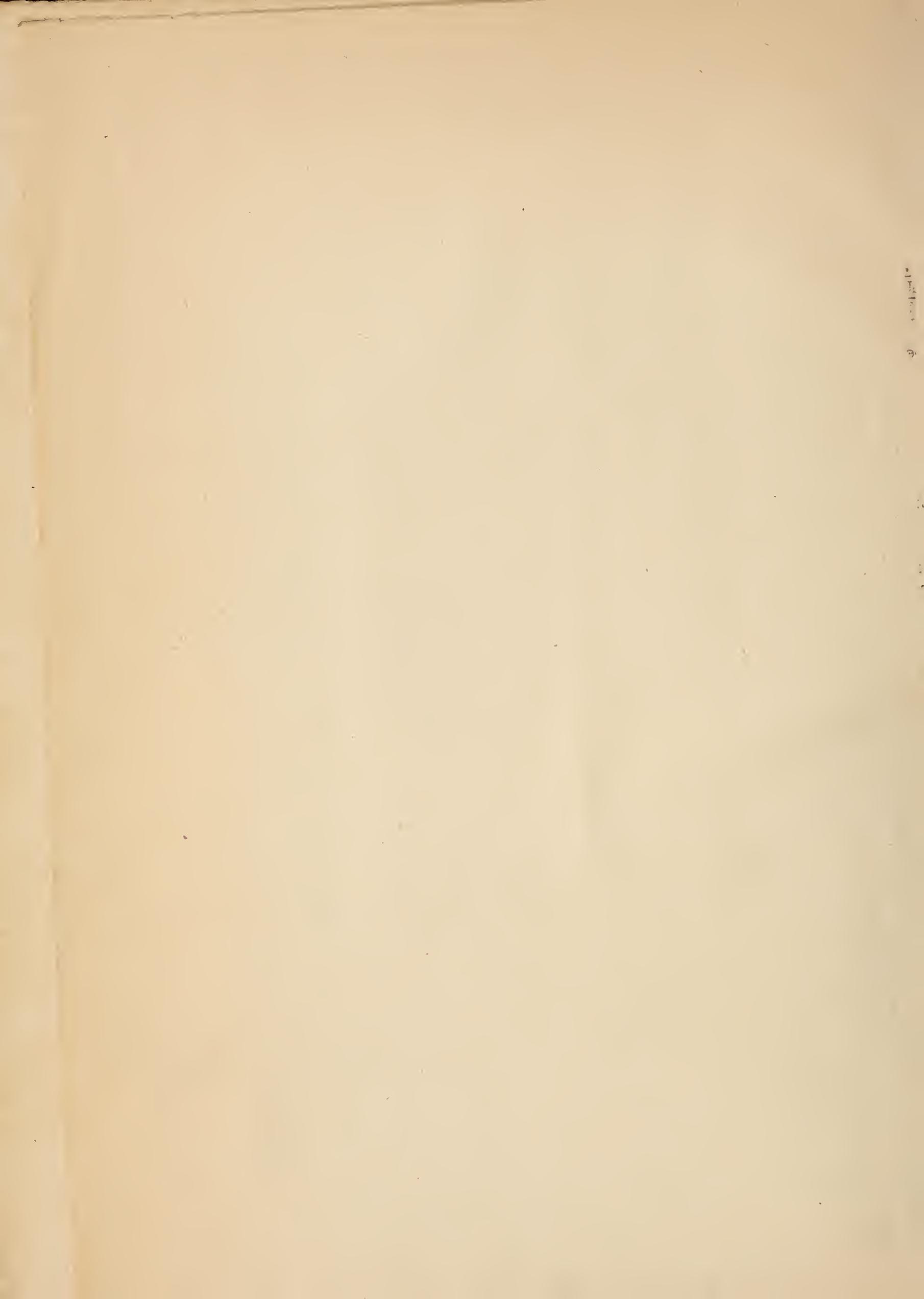


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DAILY DIGEST

repared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXXXIV, No. 1

Section 1

January 1, 1942

N.Y. EXCHANGE

SUSPENDS

SUGAR TRADING

AP report in Washington Post, January 1: The New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange yesterday suspended trading in world and domestic sugar futures contracts until further notice. The suspension followed announcement by Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones that the United States had agreed to buy the entire 1942 Cuban sugar crop.

SUBSTITUTE

FOR RUBBER

USES GAS

UP report in New York Herald Tribune, January 1: A new rubber substitute, utilizing natural gas in its manufacture, is being developed by Dr. Eugene P. Schoch, director, University of Texas Bureau of Industrial Chemistry, it was announced yesterday. Details of the rubber substitute were withheld, as the university is to patent the process. Senator Lee O'Daniel of Texas said he would seek a Federal grant for establishment of a plant to produce the rubber, and Gov. Coke R. Stevenson said he would approve a deficiency appropriation, if the university applies for one, to complete the research.

1942 MEAT

SUPPLY TO

BE AMPLE

AP report in New York Times, January 1: George A. Schmidt, chairman of the American Meat Institute, said yesterday 1942 would find America with ample livestock and meat supplies for military, domestic, and overseas trade throughout the year. He said Americans consumed more meat during 1941 than in any other year in history, consuming almost 19,500,000,000 pounds, compared with a little over 18,500,000,000 in 1940.

DIET AFFECTS

VITALITY

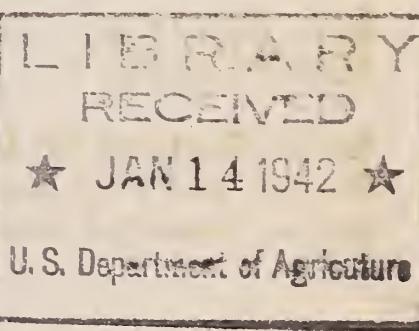
OF INSECTS

AP report in New York Times, January 1: Evidence that diet can cause great changes in the vitality of an insect was reported yesterday to the Entomological Society of America by R. C. Husbands and Guy F. MacLeod of the University of California. Red spiders, fed for two weeks on mallow, a plant with soft, downy leaves, were killed easily with naphthalene. When the same amount of fumigant was applied to spiders fed on banana squash plants, 70 to 80 percent survived. Six kinds of plants were used in the tests and each endowed the spiders with different degrees of resistance to the poison. The experiments indicate poisons should be used in different strengths to control insect pests, depending on plants on which they live.

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National
Science
Fund

News Edition (American Chemical Society) December 25: The National Science Fund, New York City, created last spring by the National Academy of Sciences as a clearinghouse of advice and information on philanthropy in science, requests help in making its purposes more widely known. Dr. W. J. Robbins, chairman, says the fund offers prospective donors to science a competent advisory body to help them make their gifts effective and arranges for administration of large or small gifts for scientific research. The fund does not carry on research of its own. It is controlled by a joint board of directors, consisting of 21 scientists from the National Academy of Sciences and 12 laymen.

Sugar Price
Stabilization

New York Journal of Commerce, December 29: Urging that all retailers see to it that the American housewife can buy sugar at prices that reflect stability at the wholesale level, Price Administrator Henderson has placed the responsibility of keeping stable the price of sugar on the nation's retailers. In an open letter to all wholesalers and retailers of sugar, he called attention to price schedule No. 60 (direct consumption sugars) and pointed out that by thus imposing maximum sugar prices at the wholesale level his office has made it possible for retail outlets to acquire their supplies at no advance over pre-war prices.

U.S. Crab Meat
Industry

The Canner, December 20: A few years ago Maine lobstermen used to throw away crabs they found in their lobster traps. No one would buy them. Then two university professors and a Maryland canner, working together, found out how to can Atlantic crabs. A crabmeat industry has started in Maine, and other crabmeat canning plants are starting on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The meat does not taste like Japanese crabmeat, but there will be no imports from Japan for some time and the product is good enough to command a wide market.

Predicts Better
Demand for
Frozen Foods

The Canner, December 20: At the annual convention of the Northwest Frozen Foods Association at Seattle in December, H.E.R. Stewart, USDA, said indications point to an even better demand for frozen foods in 1942 than in 1941, when consumption was the heaviest ever recorded. He said the strawberry pack next year is not likely to be as large as in 1941, but blackberries, raspberries, etc., should be available in heavier supply. Bearing asparagus acreage will be 2 to 5 percent larger next year. Acreage for vegetable crops in the Northwest can probably be greatly expanded if crop growers cooperate with processors.

B.Y. Morrison
Awarded Medal

Science, December 12: B. Y. Morrison of BPI (in charge of plant exploration and introduction) has been awarded a gold medal by the Royal Horticultural Society of London for his horticultural work in both the United States and England. The medal is one of the Veitch Memorial medals and prizes awarded each year by the society.

Lumber in
National
Defense

Portland, Oregon, report in American Lumberman, December 27: At the annual Western Forestry and Conservation Association conference, Earle H. Clapp, acting chief of the Forest Service, in a message, stressed the immense amount of lumber being used in national defense and discussed potential post-war demands. He pointed out that Germany's present rate of depletion of timber is 150 percent of growth, and occupied countries are being looted of their timber supplies. Following the war, countries that were formerly exporters will become importers of lumber, he said, and 5 to 10 billion feet was pictured as a probable European annual demand for 10 years.

Guayule as
Source of
Rubber

News Edition of American Chemical Society, December 25: The cheapest, surest way to assure a rubber supply in the United States is to encourage development of guayule in the Southwest, says William O'Neil, president of a tire and rubber company. Establishment of pilot areas in California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas, where farmers would be taught to grow guayule, and construction of extracting plants, were urged by Mr. O'Neil. Guayule has a rubber content of about 23 percent, which could be increased to 30 percent through seed selection, it is reported. Mexico has been working with it for more than 30 years.

Vichy Controls
Wheat, Rye
Supplies

UP report from Vichy in Washington Times-Herald, December 26: The Vichy government has requisitioned all wheat and rye to insure sufficient bread supply until the next harvest. All remaining stocks at grain elevators and on farms were taken over and except for grain needed for seed, farmers henceforth will be required to turn over, at periodic intervals to be fixed by decree, all future stocks. Severe penalties will be imposed on hoarders of grain.

Marketing of
Farm Products

Frederick V. Waugh, in Agricultural Situation, December: The marketing of farm products is a relatively new field for education and research. Before World War I only two or three college courses were being offered in this field, only a handful of pioneering studies had been made, and there were no textbooks on marketing. Since 1920 there has been a fairly rapid development of college courses in marketing, extension work in marketing, and research by the agricultural colleges, the USDA and other organizations. This program has been primarily one of fact finding; it has not gone as far as it may toward the discovery of practical ways of bringing about fundamental improvements in marketing.

Synthetic Fiber
From Soybean

Dearborn, Michigan, report in New York Journal of Commerce, December 26: The Ford Motor Company announces it is ready to start limited production of a synthetic fiber, similar to sheep's wool, which is spun from a substance containing soybean protein. The company has been spinning about 1,000 pounds of the fiber daily at a pilot plant. The fiber is most effective when mixed with sheep's wool and will probably be used first in upholstery.

All America
Vegetable
Selections

Farm Journal, January: In the All-America Selections for 1942 are nine new vegetables. Beans: Decatur, stringless, pole; Medal Refugee, green pod, white seed, bush snap; Long Island Longpod, bush snap, long pods (flat). Hybrid sweet corn: Lincoln, midseason, golden, 85 days from planting; Topflight Bantam, midseason, yellow ears. Lettuce: Cosberg 600, ten days earlier than original Cosberg; New York PW 55, very early New York type. Squash: Fordhook Zucchini, summer variety blackish dark green. Okra: Louisiana Green Velvet, round instead of ridged.

Florida Farmers to
Exceed Most Goals
in Food Production

Florida Agricultural News Service, December 23: Florida farmers have signified their intention to produce food for freedom on an unprecedented scale, answering the call of Secretary of Agriculture Wickard. The results just tabulated in the office of H. G. Clayton, chairman of the Florida USDA Defense Board, reveal the following expectations of production, with goals listed in parentheses: Milk 373,811,216 (312,000,000) pounds, eggs 18,231,544 (16,987,000) dozen, hogs (live weight) 103,104,000 (93,632,000) pounds, and beef cattle and calves slaughtered 92,324,400 (65,055,000) pounds.

N. Dak. Farmers
Test Wooden
Grain Bin

American Lumberman, December 27: A new type of grain storage bin is being tried out by Red River Valley farmers in the Fargo, North Dakota, area for the first time this year. The bins are circular and made entirely of lumber. Fir flooring of matched 2 by $\frac{1}{4}$ lumber held together with wooden hoops, constitutes the principal part of the design. A bin of this type, 16 feet in diameter and 8 feet high, holds around 1,300 bushels of grain and is easily constructed and durable if properly put up.

U.S. Trade in
Farm Products,
July-September

Foreign Crops and Markets Monthly Supplement, December 20: The first quarter of the fiscal year 1941-42 closed with exports of farm products 136 percent higher in value than a year earlier. More significant is the fact that they were over 7 percent higher in value than the 9-year pre-war average, 1930-1938, for the same quarter. A year ago exports of farm products in the July-September quarter constituted only 8 percent of total exports. In the same quarter in 1941, however, in spite of a substantial rise in the value of nonagricultural exports, they accounted for 16 percent of the total.

Imports also were at levels far above those of a year ago. The increase of 80 million dollars in agricultural imports can be accounted for almost entirely by the very large increases in the value of rubber and wool imports. Also greatly increased were imports of hides, molasses, cotton, bristles, and tea. Offsetting these was the steep decline in silk imports and in imports of coffee in this quarter, the latter due to the fact that quotas had been largely filled earlier in the year.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXXIV, No. 2

Section 1

January 2, 1942

WICKARD ON
FOOD FOR
FRIDOM

AP report from Rochester to New York Times, January 2: As the United States enters the war year of 1942 the nation has on hand "the largest supply of food in the history of the country" and "the means of producing at an even greater rate," Secretary of Agriculture Wickard said yesterday, writing as guest columnist for L. B. Skeffington, Gannett newspapers agricultural editor. He added: "If the nation expects to get increased production of agricultural commodities it must also expect to pay prices high enough to cover the increased cost. This does not mean exorbitant prices. It means parity prices--or prices which are comparable to farmers' costs."

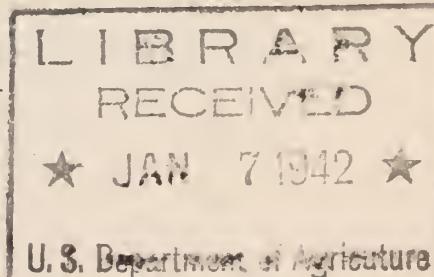
"There is one point I like to make to people who are not farmers," he continued. "Fair prices for farm products are the best guarantee consumers can have of continued abundant production and abundant production is insurance against unreasonably high prices... Give the farmer an opportunity to get a fair return for his labor and investment and he will produce to the limit of his ability."

AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS
NOW AVAILABLE

Copies of the 1941 edition of Agricultural Statistics are now available for all who need them. This volume of 730 pages should be in the offices of all who work on statistics relating to agriculture. A supply for each Bureau is available through the Bureau's office of information. The Yearbook Statistical Committee is now holding daily meetings in preparation for the 1942 edition of Agricultural Statistics, and all suggestions for improvements should be sent at once to the Chairman, J. A. Becker, Room 2429 South Bldg. Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

1942 SUGAR
QUOTAS
ANNOUNCED

The Department announces 6,666,890 short tons, raw value, will be needed from sugar-producing areas supplying the continental U. S. in 1942 to meet normal sugar requirements of consumers. However, since certain areas may be unable in 1942 to deliver the quantity of sugar ordinarily furnished, it is necessary to establish initial quotas totaling 8,032,074 tons to secure required sugar from other areas. The Sugar Act of 1937 requires the Secretary to establish quotas in December for the following calendar year and authorizes him to revise such quotas when necessary.



Certified Seed
Potato Crop
Nears Record

Farmers have little to worry about regarding the supply of certified seed potatoes. A reported 1941 production of 17,524,723 bushels was second only to the record crop last year of 18,731,452 bushels and far above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 10,475,200 bushels. Production in 14 States was larger than in 1940, and smaller in 15 States. Leading States with increases are North and South Dakota, New York, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Vermont, Nebraska, Washington. The old standby, Cobbler, continued to lead all varieties, representing 25.9 percent of the 1941 certified crop.

Census Report
on Value of
Farm Products

New York Herald Tribune, January 1: The 1940 census revealed that the gross dollar value of farm products sold, traded, or used by farm households declined nearly 30 percent in the decade from 1929 to 1939, says J. C. Capt, director, Census Bureau. The dollar value of farm products sold, traded, or used totaled \$7,813,644,567 for 1939, compared with \$11,011,329,335 for the boom year of 1929. The 1939 average gross income for each farm was \$1,309, compared with \$1,835 for 1929.

The Census Bureau explains this decline does not necessarily represent a comparable decline in the economic status of agriculture. It is partly accounted for by the lower price level in 1939 compared with 1929. The gross income figures, as reported by 5,968,755 farms out of a total of 6,096,799 farms, include some duplication of income, because inter-farm sales are included. Neither the 1939 nor the 1929 figures on farm income included income from non-agricultural sources or from government benefit payments. They apply principally to livestock and livestock products and crops sold or traded.

Food for Freedom
Packages of
Garden Seed

N. C. Extension Farm News, December: Collections of seed for Food for Freedom Gardens in 1942 will be offered by seed dealers throughout North Carolina, according to L. P. Watson and H. R. Niswonger, Extension horticulturists. They have compiled a list of vegetable seed, together with varieties and quantities of each, necessary to feed a family of five. The dealers have been asked to wrap the seed in labeled packages and deliver all the seed at the same time. The collection includes approximately 26 pounds of seed, and is sufficient to furnish both fresh vegetables and a supply for canning.

Peanut Seed
Supply Ample

Florida Agricultural News Service, December 23: Anticipating a big demand for peanut seed in the Food for Freedom program of 1942, the GFA Peanut Association has reserved 25,000 tons of Spanish and 50,000 tons of Runners for seed, Manager Roy Parrish has informed H. G. Clayton, Florida USDA Defense Board Chairman. Florida's goal for 1942 includes 73,000 acres of peanuts for the edible trade and 111,000 acres for oil, a total acreage almost double that of 1941.

R.O.P. Records
Show Value of
Poultry Stock

Poultry Tribune, January: A study of the production records of 29,000 pullets trapnested on U. S. Record of Performance farms during the 1939-40 trap-nest record year shows that the hen-housed average production (the number of birds entered in R. O. P. divided by the total number of eggs laid during the year) was 170 eggs. This production is 69 eggs per bird more than the average production for all hens and pullets of laying age on farms in the United States during 1940.

These studies indicate the advanced breeding stages of the plan are of definite value in improving the efficiency of egg production. It is expected sons and daughters of U. S. R. O. M. sires and dams will be used more extensively in U. S. R. O. P. matings and that the good breeding stock eventually will reach the farm poultry flock through hatching egg supply flocks being mated to U. S. R. O. P. males and sons of such males.

Nutritive Value
of Canned Foods

Medical Record, December 17: If foods are canned when in good condition and canned properly, they are almost as nutritive as fresh foods. Long period tests have been made on foods canned in Britain, France, and America. The results are slightly in favor of fresh foods with regard to the percentage of ash in the dry matter and the percentage of calcium in the ash, but X-ray photographs gave no indication of faulty calcification, and bones and teeth showed no significant differences.

Discontinues
Corn Borer
Certification

The Department January 1 discontinued certification of products the movement of which is regulated by State quarantines on the European corn borer. Since Federal quarantine on the borer was revoked July 15, 1932, the Department has been inspecting and certifying products to meet requirements of State quarantines on this pest. Funds for this purpose were exhausted by December 31.

Discover New
Rotenone
Source in China

Science Service Release, December 8: A plant whose ground seeds have potency equal to or greater than derris root or cube from which rotenone dust is made has been discovered by Dr. Shin Foon Chiu and Sping Lin of Sun Yat Sen and Cornell Universities on an expedition to remote parts of southwestern China. The discovery may be of great importance in saving time and plants. From three to seven years must elapse before rotenone may be obtained from derris, at which time the plant must be killed because the product is taken from the roots. The new plant, Millettia pachycarpa, produces seeds which may be harvested every year. Dr. Roy Hansberry, of the department of entomology at Cornell, believes commercial production of an insecticide from the seeds is practical.

A second plant, a rhodendron with small yellow flowers, was collected, whose pulverized roots, seeds, and especially the flowers make an excellent insecticide. Other indications point to possible usefulness as a dip for poultry and livestock as well as a fumigant. In all, 76 species of plants were sent back to Cornell, of which 10 or 12 give promise of poisonous properties useful in control of insect pests.

Better Cultures
for Soybeans

The University of Wisconsin is now able to supply farmers with better cultures for inoculating soybeans than in the past. It grows the bacteria on an improved medium containing mesquite gum. With mesquite gum, the bacteria crop is more than three times as large as before. For a time, use of mesquite gum medium had a disadvantage in that various strains of bacteria failed to grow uniformly on it. Now W. W. Umbreit has overcome this problem by making further alterations in the medium.

Bottleneck
in Burlap

Indiana Farmers Guide, December 15: Gunny sacks are a problem to Agricultural Defense Relations. These "croakus" bags do double duty, as they bring feed, fertilizer, chemicals, and other things to the farm and are used to take away wheat, corn, potatoes and onions. The same type of material is used to cover cotton bales and other farm products sent away to market.

More than a billion and a quarter yards of textile packaging material, most of it burlap, is used each year. This is made from jute, which is imported from India, and shortage of shipping threatens importations. Believing that cotton bagging might take the place of much of the burlap OADR has asked the cotton mills to explore the possibility of producing more heavy sheetings and osnaburgs.

Dairy Feed Costs
Less for High
Producing Cows

Coastal Cattleman, December: A saving of eight cents per pound of butterfat produced was the difference between feed costs for high-producing cows and low-producing cows, records of the Texas Dairy Herd Improvement Association last year show. A cow producing 400 pounds of butterfat had a feed cost of only 17 cents per pound of fat, compared with 25 cents per pound of butterfat for a 100-pound producer; and the high-producing cow showed \$61 more income above feed cost than the low-producer. "It is poor business to let a cow loaf along at half capacity," commented G. G. Gibson, Extension dairyman. "Dairy animals should carry a capacity load like any other farm equipment."

Peppermint
Oil Prices

Farm Journal, January: A carload of peppermint oil, valued at \$110,000, grown on 800 acres in the Willamette Valley, was bought recently by an Indiana chewing gum manufacturer. Price to growers was around \$3.25 a pound, which is double the 1940 price.

USDA Men Join
Inter-American
Division

Agriculture in the Americas, December: Additions to the staff of the Agricultural Division, Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, are Atherton Lee as assistant director and Robert A. Nichols as senior agronomist, the latter to work chiefly on subsistence farming. Mr. Lee has been for years director of the U. S. agricultural experiment station at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico; Mr. Nichols has headed a similar station at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXXIV, No. 3

Section 1

January 5, 1942

FOOD PRODUCTION,
CONSUMER BUYING
POWER AT RECORD

A new year begins with producers and consumers of food in unusually good economic position, says BAE. Food production is at high record levels, buying power of consumers is the greatest ever, prices and income to farmers average the best in a decade or more.

Government figures show income of industrial workers has increased considerably more than food prices during the last two years. Whereas total nonagricultural income is about 39 percent larger than the 1935-39 average, retail food prices average only 10 percent higher than at that time. Monthly earnings per employed factory worker are 40 percent higher than in 1935-39, whereas farmers in recent months have been getting about 30 percent higher prices for food than in 1935-39.

OPA RAISES
RAW SUGAR
CEILING PRICE

New York Journal of Commerce, January 5: OPA Administrator Leon Henderson yesterday raised the maximum prices of all raw cane sugar by 24 cents per 100 pounds, reflecting the terms under which the Government is purchasing the 1942 Cuban crop of sugar and molasses. The new ceiling price is \$3.74 per 100 pounds, duty paid, cost and freight basis, New York, compared with the former ceiling price of \$3.50. The purchase of Cuban sugar is being made through the Defense Supplies Corporation and follows negotiations in which the Departments of State and Agriculture and OPA participated.

MEDIUMS FOR
RESULTS OF
RESEARCH

Geneva report in New York Journal of Commerce, January 3: Operating on the assumption that when research is completed the task is only half done until results are presented in such a way that they are clearly understood by the farmer, officials at the N. Y. State Experiment Station use various mediums of publicity in reporting findings of the station laboratories and experimental plots. What these mediums are and how they were used during the past year is revealed in the 60th annual report of the station, now available on request.

FOOD INDUSTRY
FACES FOUR
MAJOR PROBLEMS

New York Times, January 2: Four major problems are facing the food industry, said Paul S. Willis, president, Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America. They are need to keep prices from getting out of control as in the last war, necessity for maintaining food supplies adequate for war demands, and the twofold task of educating the public to the evils of hoarding and the value of nutrition.

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Fiber From
U.S. Flax

Cotton, December, contains an article on the preparation and mill processing of domestic flax.

It tells of the studies at the Georgia Engineering Experiment Station on adaptability of flax to the soil and climate of the South and processing of flax straw into a fiber suitable for use on cotton mill equipment and for blending with cotton in textile products.

Summarizing the work, the article says: A pilot plant has been constructed capable of producing 10 to 15 pounds of fiber an hour. All flax yarns can be spun on cotton equipment and woven into a fabric if the quality is good enough for cotton-mill processing. Quality of the fiber produced in the pilot plant from retted or unretted flax straw is not good enough as yet for practical spinning of 100 percent flax yarn on cotton equipment. Flax fiber may be blended with cotton and other fibers.

Wallace on
"Building
a World"

Henry A. Wallace, in January Atlantic Monthly: "We must build a world in which our human and material resources are used to the utmost if we are to win a complete victory. This

principle should be fundamental as the world moved to reorganize its affairs. Ways must be found by which the potential abundance of the world can be translated into real wealth and a higher standard of living. Certain standards of food, clothing, and shelter ought to be established, and arrangements ought to be made to guarantee that no one should fall below those standards."

Dehydrated
Vegetables

Seed World, December 19: Gordon Morrison, under the title, "Why Grow Water?" says advances in methods of dehydrating vegetables suggest a new industry will be born of wartime necessities. He offers practical ideas of the seed problems concerned in growing vegetables for dehydration. In 1940, he says, the following were produced for use as vegetables or soups: potato shreds, and flakes; onion flakes; carrot flakes and cuts; peas and beans as powders; tomato flakes and pieces; parsley flakes; celery flakes and cuts; and spinach flakes. He predicts production of millions of pounds of dehydrated vegetables in 1942.

Urge Study
on Tree
Injections

Curtis May, BPI, Morristown, New Jersey, in Trees (Nov.-Dec.) writes on methods of tree injection. The possibilities of devising new methods have not been exhausted, he says. With increased knowledge of the basic physiology underlying the movement of substances in trees, undoubtedly better methods of injection will be devised. A technique of injecting substances directly into the bark has important possibilities and should be investigated. This field of research on tree injections is in its infancy and needs to be studied more thoroughly.

Train Will Exhibit Food for Freedom

Denver Post, December 23: A seven-car train carrying a Food-for-Freedom exhibit will be shown January 23 to March 18 throughout the territory of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad. An official of the railroad announced plans after conferences with the Colorado Extension Service and Experiment Station. The train will show free exhibits and demonstrations of the latest knowledge on livestock, poultry raising, dairying, fruit and vegetable production, soil fertility, nutrition, and cooking.

Grain Dealers Encourage Test Plots

enacted a law that requires a germination test for all grain sold for seed, and doubtless other states will do likewise. In some spring wheat territory, grain dealers, experiment stations, and crop-improvement associations have induced farmers to reduce the number of varieties of wheat grown from 21 to 10. This assists country buyers in shipping more carloads of pure varieties.

Warns Against Damp Flax for Livestock

National Grain Journal, December: Flaxseed that is damp and partly sprouted because of damp weather before threshing may be poisonous if fed to livestock and may give off a gas fatal to man. University of Minnesota chemists who analyzed poison gas in a flax bin recently found the flaxseed was giving off fumes of hydrocyanic or prussic acid. R. A. Gortner, chief of the university biochemistry division, said damaged flax, even though satisfactory for processing purposes, should never be fed direct to farm animals. Incessant rains in many parts of the Dakotas and Minnesota during the threshing season damaged thousands of bushels of flax this year.

Waste Paper Salvage in Britain

Pacific Pulp and Paper Industry, December: The importance of waste paper collections in Great Britain was recently emphasized by an article in the London Times, which said: "A ton of paper will produce material for 9,000 shell fuse component parts or 47,000 boxes for small arms ammunition, 1,500 shell containers, 3,000 boxes for aero cannon shell, or 1,000 packing cases for two-pounds shell." In nearly 25 months of war approximately 450,000 tons of waste paper were collected in England.

Record 1941 Frozen Fish Holdings

Fishery Market News (Fish and Wildlife Service) for November: A total of 107,255,000 pounds of frozen fish and shellfish were held in United States and Alaska cold-storage plants October 15, the largest volume of fishery products ever held by domestic freezers. Holdings were over 5,000,000 pounds above the previous high mark, set the preceding month. Stocks of frozen fishery products October 15, 1941, were 14 percent greater than in the same month of 1940.

Tire Lack Revives
Old Dobbin's
Prestige

AP St. Louis report in New York Times, December 30: Officials of a company which conducts one of the nation's largest horse and mule auctions at the National Stockyards report a marked increase in inquiries about the horse situation since tire rationing was announced. One official said the first real dent in the plentiful supply of animals was expected to come from purchases by small retail merchants with delivery systems, after several months of rationing, although Army buying might account for some early increase. Sales of animals have been totaling about 500 a week, he said, as compared with 5,000 weekly during the first World War when the Army was not mechanized.

Waste Paper
Needed in
Defense

Paper Mill News, December 27: Fifty pounds of waste paper a month from every family in America is the quota Price Administrator Henderson hopes will be collected for needs of war, he said. Waste paper is the raw material of corrugated paper boxes. Two newspapers a day, plus magazines, wrapping paper, and old boxes, will make a monthly bundle of 50 pounds or more. Turned over to paper board mills through local waste paper dealers or charitable organizations, the monthly family accumulations could produce a total return running into several millions of dollars a month at current paper prices.

TVA Seeks
Aluminum
From Clay

UP report in New York Journal of Commerce, January 2: TVA yesterday reported that "large-scale operations" are being considered for a new process of producing vitally needed aluminum from abundant clay deposits in the Tennessee Valley region. In its annual report, TVA said the process discovered at its Muscle Shoals laboratory had "successfully passed rigid pilot-plant tests."

Canada
Tests Fuel
From Wheat

AP report from Edmonton in New York Times, January 3: Canada's ever-increasing production of tanks and other war machines may some day operate with fuel derived from wheat. Although production of this fuel is in the primary stage, Solon Low, Alberta provincial treasurer, said yesterday that the government, in collaboration with distillers in Vancouver, B. C., is accumulating data that will be of valuable assistance. Mr. Low said "we are also experimenting on automobiles in Edmonton with anti-freeze made from wheat." A Vancouver plant is purchasing quantities of Alberta's surplus wheat and abstracting alcohol which tests 85 percent proof.

Cotton Insect
Parasite

Cotton Digest, December 27: A method of controlling the boll weevil and pink boll worm is being developed in a University of Texas laboratory by Dr. G. W. Goldsmith. The method involves breeding and distribution of a parasitic insect called the microbracon, which feeds on the weevils and boll worms. At a recent meeting of the Texas Cotton Council the possibilities of breeding and distributing the parasite were discussed.

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RECEIVED JAN 14 1942

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. LXXXIV, No. 4

Section 1

January 6, 1942

NOV. COTTON CONSUMPTION SETS RECORD

Domestic cotton consumption established a new daily record in November (nearly 43,600 bales compared with the previous high of 42,950 last May and 36,150 in November 1940). Consumption may go still higher in the next few months if labor and equipment are available. United States entry into the war will result in larger Government orders for cotton goods, considerable substitution of cotton for import fibers, and probably still further increases in civilian demand for cotton textiles. Maintenance of the November daily rate for the remainder of the season would result in an annual domestic consumption of about 11 million bales.

OREGON FOREST CONSERVATION ACT

Salem, Oregon, report in Denver Post, December 27: The Oregon legislature has passed a forest conservation act, the first of its kind in the United States. It provides that the State shall have police power over all logging operations to see that in pine logging all trees less than 16 inches in diameter are left for seed, and that in Douglas fir logging not less than 5 percent of the original stand is left for the same purpose. Oregon is the first lumber producing State in the union, cutting some 4 and 1/5 billion feet annually.

DEFENSE BOARDS SET UP IN PUERTO RICO, HAWAII

The Department has announced establishment in Hawaii and Puerto Rico of USDA Agricultural Defense Boards to coordinate Department activities at these islands. The boards are similar to USDA State Defense Boards and will be made of principal field officers of major USDA bureaus having offices in Hawaii and Puerto Rico. W. Norman King, AAA, Honolulu, will be chairman in Hawaii. J. Bernard Frisbie, AAA, San Juan, will be chairman in Puerto Rico.

UPHOLD ICC GRAIN RATE METHOD

New York Times, January 6: An order of the Interstate Commerce Commission that changes the methods of making rates for transportation of grain through principal midwestern milling centers was sustained yesterday by the Supreme Court in an opinion by Justice Frankfurter. Contested by the Kansas City Board of Trade and large grain exchanges as being the cause of diversion of milling from major points to smaller cities, the ICC order was the climax to proceedings ordered by Congress in 1925 through a resolution asking for general investigation of the grain-rate program. Congress, Justice Frankfurter argued, had given the task of rate-making to a special government agency (the ICC) and thus it was not for the court to attempt to "tinker with so sensitive an organism" as the grain-rate structure.

Huge Timber Supplies In So. America

Science Service release, December 16: Immense quantities of timber stand unused in Central and South American forests, Samuel J. Record, Yale School of Forestry, recently told the Society of American Foresters. Yet, there are timber shortages in Latin America, frequently within a few miles of virgin forests, and wood users often import lumber from the United States and Canada. Private individuals and companies have made sporadic efforts to introduce South American lumber to the North American market. To promote development of trade possibilities in this field much research on tropical woods is needed, and Prof. Record suggests that now is the appropriate time to undertake such a program on a Pan-American basis.

Food For Freedom Spelled Out For Cows

Purdue News Service: G. A. Williams, Purdue University extension dairyman, says this is what Food for Freedom may mean to dairymen. Feed balanced rations liberally. Own profitable cows only. Obtain a rest period of six to eight weeks for high producers. Develop a pasture program of 180 to 220 days yearly. Figure production costs carefully. Omit unprofitable herd practices. Replacements in herd home grown. Fight disease constantly. Raise enough legume roughages. Exchange partially proved herd sires. Exercise breeding animals regularly. Determine lifetime production of every cow in the herd. Outline a well-planned breeding program. Market quality products daily.

Army Food Procurement Methods

Business Week, December 27: Army bulk food purchases, primarily of canned vegetables, fruits, and meats, must be handled with care to protect civilian markets. OPM got the Army to divide the country into buying divisions, with centralized purchasing depots in each division. For fresh or perishable fruits, vegetables, meats, and produce, the country was divided into 29 buying areas with a center in each area. For the purchase of staples and bulk foods, such as canned goods of all descriptions, the country was divided into three divisions with centralized depots in San Francisco, Chicago, and New York, each division primarily responsible for the type of product which dominates markets in its area.

The Army made a deal with AMS whereby trained Agriculture Department canned food graders would go direct to the canner's plant and inspect goods prior to shipment. All Army canned foods are bought on federal specifications, but these specifications are virtually identical in most instances with standards used by AMS in voluntary grading of canned goods for civilian purposes and its newer "continuous inspection" system of grade labeling.

Restaurant Industry Mobilizes

New York Herald Tribune, January 1: Plans have been completed for the mobilization of more than 600,000 restaurant employees throughout the country to aid the Red Cross in relief feeding in case of disasters or war emergency, Norman H. Davis, chairman, has announced. The resources and personnel of the National Restaurant Association, representing 175,000 proprietors, will be behind the Red Cross canteen corps to meet emergency mass feeding, Mr. Davis said.

January 6, 1942

Post-War Agricultural Planning

T. Swann Harding, commenting in *Dynamic America*, January, on the USDA post-war program, says: "The program will channel money into rural development, and in related phases, modernize railways, highways, and airways, improve river navigation, and promote power projects. Ultimately industry might be placed on a quota system like agriculture, quotas being allotted so as to guarantee full employment and output, the government buying all unsold surpluses within the quotas at stated prices and distributing them as agricultural surpluses are now distributed to those in need. In short, let the nation consume all that its agricultural and industrial plants are capable of producing when run to capacity at full employment, thus creating high levels of national income."

"Both Secretaries Morgenthau and Wickard believe that all Americans must hereafter be guaranteed a scientifically good diet. In the future American citizens must be guaranteed decent housing, clothing, food, education, and medical care. Thus equipped they can face the world with high hopes of living successful lives. The social cost of planless technology has run into billions; that waste of natural resources, expensive equipment and skilled labor must end."

Poultry in National Defense

The recently organized National Poultry Defense Committee, says Hobart Creighton in *Poultry Tribune*, January, voted during the APBT convention at Chicago to appeal to all poultry producers to make every effort to attain the poultry goals requested by the Secretary of Agriculture and any he may announce in the future. The National Poultry Defense Committee considers it extremely important to have the poultry industry thoroughly organized, and to have its various organizations properly supported financially, both during the war and for the period of readjustment which will follow.

Urges Saving of Crop Residues

Indiana Farmers Guide, December 15: Farmers are finding effective ways of conserving the fertility of their soil and increasing crop yields. Efficient farmers plow under a heavy growth of such crop residues as dead second-year sweet clover instead of burning it. While the mineral elements such as phosphorus, potassium and lime are left in the ash when these residues are burned, the valuable nitrogen and organic matter are lost in smoke. Burning a good crop of mature sweet clover would destroy three tons or more of organic matter and 100 pounds or more of nitrogen an acre. This is as much as is contained in 10 tons of manure or 500 pounds of nitrogen fertilizer.

Urges Paper, Metal Salvage

Washington Post, January 3: Bowen Smith, director of OEM salvage section, urges citizens to speed up their salvage of waste paper and scrap metal. There has been a great increase in collections throughout the country, but they need to go 15 percent higher. "Paper can be used over and over. So can metals. It is inexcusable that we have been destroying from 75 to 95 percent of our paper each year," he said.

Ala. Station
Sweetpotato
Drying Tests

Auburn (Ala.) report in Birmingham News, December 27: A new method of drying sweetpotatoes has been developed at the Alabama Experiment Station by using cheap drying surfaces and nature instead of machinery, says L. M. Ware, head of horticulture. Many types of surfaces appear satisfactory for drying, he says. Tests have been conducted on composition roofing, building paper, brown kraft paper, tin roofing, and priming asphalt. An asphalt priming coat is the most promising material, said Mr. Ware, and no objectionable odors have been noted. Livestock have eaten sweetpotato cossettes (chips) dried on asphalt. Sweetpotatoes washed, peeled, and dried in long cossettes on clean kraft paper make an attractive food product for human beings which can be used for almost any purpose the fresh potato is used for. Costs of drying the potatoes are given in the article.

School Lunch
Programs

Frank Lorimer, professor of population studies, American University, in address at annual meeting, American Eugenics Society (in Journal of Heredity, December): "Extension of the school lunch program to all children would be one concrete expression of a new public responsibility for the nurture of children. It would bring about a real increase in food consumption in the United States, and raise the nutritional level of the nation. At the same time, it would be one definite step, though not a very long step, toward equalizing the level of living of families of various sizes."

Sanitation of
School Lunches

Editorial in A.M.A. Journal, December 20: "Increasing interest in hot lunches for school children has been stimulated by a gradual growth of interest in nutrition among children during the past two or three decades. More recently surplus commodities are being diverted to use in schools, and WPA lunch projects have been organized in several communities. The nation-wide concentration on nutrition as a part of the defense effort will inevitably bring even more activity in the schools with relation to lunches."

"The Joint Committee on Health Problems in Education of the National Education Association and the American Medical Association at its last meeting authorized the preparation of a statement covering sanitary requirements for school lunches. This statement is now available in mimeographed form. Single copies are provided gratis when requested on school or health department stationery. Quantities can be supplied at nominal prices, which will be quoted. Requests should be addressed to the Bureau of Health Education, American Medical Association, Chicago."

BACE Tests on
Plant Sources
of Proteins

BACE News Letter, December: The Soybean Laboratory, Urbana, Ill., has succeeded in extracting a protein from soybean curd which can be used as a substitute for casein. A commercial plant is already in operation which expects to produce 6 million pounds this year. Since there will still be a shortage of industrial proteins of 20 million pounds this year, the Western Laboratory is studying alfalfa and the Northern Laboratory zein from corn as potential sources.

DAILY DIGEST

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★ JAN 14 1942 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. LXXXIV, No. 5

Section 1

January 7, 1942

OPM RESTRICTS
METHYL AND
ETHYL ALCOHOL

New York Journal of Commerce, January 7: Donald M. Nelson, Director of Priorities, yesterday issued an order curtailing deliveries and uses of ethyl and methyl alcohol, so that sufficient quantities of these commodities will be available for defense. During January 1942 use of ethyl alcohol for certain products must be reduced to 85 percent of the consumption during January 1941; and for the following months of 1942, use must be reduced to 70 percent of that during the corresponding months of the year ended June 30, 1941.

Products named in the order are hair and scalp preparations, bay rum, shampoos, face and hand lotions, body deodorants, toilet waters and soaps, perfumes, shaving creams, mouth washes, tooth-cleaning preparations, rubbing alcohol, witch hazel, deodorant sprays, vinegar, and candy glazes. OPM set no limitation on deliveries of ethyl alcohol for military uses. From now on, ethyl alcohol can not be used for manufacture of anti-freeze agents, except for military use.

CIVILIAN USE
OF MOLASSES
CURTAILED

New York Journal of Commerce, January 7: Production and delivery of molasses for regular civilian consumption were curtailed yesterday by Donald M.

Nelson, Director of Priorities, who said "national defense requirements have created a shortage" of this product. Mr. Nelson divided purchases of molasses into four classes, limited the amount each class can purchase, and banned entirely delivery and use of molasses for manufacture of beverage spirits after January 15, 1942. Class 1 covers molasses for yeast, citric acid, edible purposes, and insecticides; class 2, for feed; class 3, for foundry purposes; class 4, for vinegar.

SOVIET LAUNCHES
FARM PROGRAM

Wide World report from Kuybyshev (Russia) in New York Herald Tribune, January 7: The Soviets are launching a vast agricultural offensive in every part of the country to feed the huge army and civilian population. Loss of many important farming areas is to be met by extending areas to fertile but heretofore untouched soil and by boosting yields in established agrarian sections untouched by Nazi invasion.

Big tracts of land are awaiting the plow, particularly in Siberia, central Asia, the Urals, and southeastern part of the nation. Previously, labor shortage in distant areas was a problem, but planned evacuation of the war zones is said to have solved this. Farm machinery offers no problem, the Soviets say. Production of tractors has started up again in Siberia by a plant evacuated from Kharkov. The rostov agricultural machinery plant, which was moved to Uzbekistan before the Germans reached Rostov, is beginning to manufacture many kinds of farm equipment.

Bread Bakers
Fined

Business Week, December 27: The Antitrust Division's suit against 11 large bakers of bread in the middle Atlantic area on charges of price fixing resulted last week in fines of \$35,500 for 5 firms and 7 individuals. Sentence was imposed by the U. S. District Court in Philadelphia. The bakery suit was the opening gun in the Antitrust Division's drive against the food industry, launched about a year ago. Subsequently this campaign has grown to encompass meat, milk, cheese, butter and eggs, canned fruits and vegetables, dried fruits, fish, beer, cranberries, as well as wholesale grocers, wholesale tobacco and candy distributors, and retail grocers.

To Broadcast
Poultry Show
January 17

Poultry Tribune, January: Poultry raisers all over the country will have an opportunity to hear a report of activities of the oldest poultry show in the world direct from the floor of the show, January 17. The entire broadcast of the CBS Country Journal hour on that date will originate at the 93rd Boston Poultry Show.

Special Dietary
Foods and
the Law

"Paul V. McNutt, Administrator, Federal Security Agency, has recently promulgated regulations governing labeling of foods intended for special dietary purposes. The scope of these regulations is extraordinarily broad, apparently encompassing all foods and dietary supplements for which special claims are made or implied relating to health and disease.

"The public should know the nutritional properties of the food it purchases. When these regulations become effective, this information will be provided for the first time in terms that can be understood. The statement on a label that an article contains 1 mg. of riboflavin means little to the average purchaser; but when the label states, as it will under the new regulations, that a specified quantity of cereal X contains one half the minimum adult daily requirement of riboflavin the purchaser knows at least that additional riboflavin is needed. The Food and Drug Administration is to be commended for a job well done."

Types of
Poland
China Hogs

The Farmer, December 27: The U.S.D.A. reports that in experiments in pork production with Poland China hogs, the intermediate type excelled others in meeting present market demands. Large, intermediate, and small types were fed for market and the carcasses compared after slaughter. The intermediate type of this and other breeds furnish a superior market hog at weights of 200 to 235 pounds, and is also able to carry additional weight if a heavier hog is desired.

BACE Process
Preserves
Plant Specimens

BACE News Letter, December: Specimens of flowers and leaves of important honey plants, preserved in their natural colors by the Fessenden Process (developed by BACE) were loaned to the Southern Beekeepers Federation for exhibition during their recent convention in Lynchburg, Va. Representative agricultural and horticultural specimens, prepared experimentally by this process also have been loaned to the Massachusetts State College and the Harvard Botanical Museum.

Industry Pledges
Aid in Farm
Equipment Repair

Implement & Tractor, December 20: The importance of the implement dealer in the farm machinery repair program of the U.S.D.A. was established and 100 percent cooperation of the industry was pledged at a recent conference in Chicago. The conference was held under the auspices of the Extension Service, with the state colleges of agriculture and representatives of the farm equipment industry invited to participate. About 200 persons were in attendance.

International
Milling and
Baking Contest

Farmers Elevator Guide, December: Results of the milling and baking contest held in connection with the International Grain and Hay Show reveal that a sample of Turkey wheat won first place. The price winning sample was declared the most valuable from a milling and baking standpoint from the 28 hard red winter wheat samples submitted from Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas. Second place honors went to a sample of Tenmarq wheat.

Volt-Cured
Sweetpotatoes

Warner Ogden, in Southern Agriculturist, December: "Nineteen growers in the Tennessee Valley area last winter cured and stored over 40,000 bushels of sweetpotatoes by electricity. They used electrical heating equipment adapted and tested following five years of research just completed by the Experiment Station, Junior College, Tennessee Valley Authority, and Extension Services.

"Growers using electric heat averaged 85 percent marketable potatoes in the spring or about seven percent more than where coal or wood was used. Some growers received premium prices for the electrically cured potatoes, running from 10 to 25 cents per bushel over the spring market price. Total curing and storing costs were from two to three cents per bushel. Cost of adapting a sweetpotato house to electric heat, including equipment, runs from \$60 to \$100 for houses holding 500 to 2,000 bushels, depending on size and insulation."

Dairy Show
to Memphis

Pennsylvania Farmer, January 3: The 1942 National Dairy Show will be presented at Memphis, October 10-17, in connection with the Mid-South Fair. At the annual meeting of the National Dairy Association in Chicago, December 2, Henry Beaudoin, manager of the Mid-South Fair which underwrites the show, reported the addition of \$2500 to the cattle prize list to make the fair's awards total \$10,000.

Livestock
Blood Bank

Ohio Farmer, December 27: "All the beef cattle breed associations held auctions in Chicago during the International and the prices paid for good animals indicate a desire on the part of the farmer and livestock breeder to obtain and keep good foundation stock. America is fast becoming not only the arsenal of democracy but also the "blood bank" for good livestock in the world. Other nations will look to America to replenish their depleted herds when peace comes again."

Profitable uses
for Low
Grade Tobacco

Western Tobacco Journal, December 23: Varnish, soap, insecticide, fiber board, and paper bags -- these and many other new commercial products can be developed from low and unmarketable grades of tobacco, the University of Kentucky reported after a year and a half of research. The report, made public by Governor Johnson, estimated Kentucky and other tobacco states produce more than 10,000,000 pounds of low-grade tobacco each year, mostly of the dark variety.

Varnishes produced from tobacco gave a lustrous waterproof finish when applied to wood. The tobacco fiber board can be nailed, sawed, and drilled as well or better than a wooden board. From other by-products of low-grade tobacco, the report, said, can be developed waxes, wrapping paper, cardboard, fertilizers, livestock feed, and a drying oil substitute for linseed oil.

War Stimulates
Industry From
Tree Stumps

Florists Exchange, December 27: In Mississippi, legions of pine stumps have for many years been a reminder of a once prosperous lumber industry. But war has brought the realization that nothing organic should go to waste, and now the stumps are being dynamited or hauled out at the rate of 450,000 annually and transported to five plants. There, after cleansing, the stumps are ground up and from them is extracted turpentine and more than 100 by-products.

It is said there are enough stumps in the State to last about 40 years, so farmers make a profit by clearing what was considered worthless land. Further stimulated by war demands, over 3,000 saw mills are operating, whereas a year ago only about half that number were working. Much pine land still remains in the State and where formerly southern pine had strong competition from northwestern fir, even on its home territory, southern lumber is going even to the West Coast.

Extract Oil
From Coffee
Flower

Agriculture in the Americas, December: Extraction from coffee flowers of an essential oil suitable for perfumes was among the tropical crop experiments described to the Puerto Rican chapter of the American Society of Agricultural Sciences at its Columbus Day meeting. The development was explained by Noemi Garcia de Arriillaga, chemist, Puerto Rican tropical experiment station of the U.S.D.A. Samples of the oil were reported as having been highly praised by essential oil dealers in "blindfold" tests.

Oils, Fats
Price Date
Changed

New York Journal of Commerce, January 2: The fats and oils price schedule No. 53, covering maximum prices for some 1,600 items, was revised yesterday to change the temporary November 26 ceilings base

date to October 1, and so raise the general level of fats and oils prices by a minimum of 11 percent, Price Administrator Henderson announced.

Rural Local
Government

Clyde F. Snider, University of Illinois, in American Political Science Review, December, writes on rural local government and county and township

legislation enacted in 1940.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXXIV, No. 6

Section 1

January 8, 1942

FARM PROGRAM

CONTENT IN
BUDGET MESSAGE

Washington Star, January 7: President Roosevelt, in his budget message to Congress today, said: I propose to include contract authorizations in the budget to assure the farmer parity return on his 1942 crop, largely payable in the fiscal year 1944. I do not suggest a definite appropriation at this time because developments of farm income and farm prices are too uncertain. Agricultural incomes and prices have increased and we hope to limit the price rise of products actually bought by the farmer. But if price developments should turn against the farmer, an appropriation will be needed to carry out the parity objective of the AAA Act.

Remaining expenditures for the agricultural program are being brought into accord with war effort. Food is an essential war material. I propose to continue the soil conservation and use program on a moderately reduced scale. Acreage control by cooperative efforts of farmer and Government was inaugurated in a period of overproduction in almost all lines of farming. Then its major objective was curtailment of production to halt a catastrophic decline in farm prices. At present, although there is still excess production in some types of farming, serious shortages prevail in other types. The present program is designed to facilitate a balanced increase in production and to aid in controlling prices.

COTTON SALES

FOR EXPORT
REPORTED

The Department has announced total sales of cotton reported as of January 2 under export programs. SMA, under its program for export of cotton to Canada, reported sales totalling 176,952 bales. This program was placed in operation September 27. CCC reported sales totalling 213,776 bales under the program announced September 13 for export of cotton to foreign countries on an approved list. Of this quantity, 178,054 bales were reported sold for export to Canada and 35,723 bales to other countries.

GREECE GETS
FOOD THROUGH
RED CROSS

New York Herald Tribune, January 6: Spyros P. Skouras, president of the Greek War Relief Association, announced yesterday that 6,100 tons of foodstuffs had been shipped to Greece and distributed under supervision of the International Red Cross. The food consisted of such staples as white and lima beans, chick peas, onions, potatoes, eggs, and salt fish. The food was distributed in Greece at special kitchens in larger cities and on a card system to families in devastated areas, as well as to hospitals, asylums, and foundling homes. So far it has not been possible to obtain wheat, Mr. Skouras said.

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British
Nutrition
Society.

London correspondence in A.M.A. Journal, December 20: The people of Britain have not allowed the war to prevent progress in many directions. Of this the latest example is the foundation of the Nutrition Society. A provisional committee of representatives of hospital schools, schools of agriculture, and nutrition research laboratories, with Sir John Orr, F.R.S., as chairman, has been formed. About two hundred and thirty scientists who have been working on nutrition have been invited to become original members.

Conserving
Packaging

Retailers who are looking about for ways and means of conserving packaging materials may find helpful hints in a study by the University of Pittsburgh Research Bureau for Retail Training which has investigated salvage techniques of 20 leading department stores and condensed them into an 18-page booklet. An interesting finding: four big stores that were able to estimate net dollar savings from salvage activities figured them variously between \$6,000 and \$25,000 per year. (Business Week, Dec. 27)

Layering
of Cream.
Aids Quality

Coastal Cattlemen, December: Don't stir the cream in the can each time you add some fresh cream. Let each day's addition form a new layer. Recent findings at the Oklahoma Experiment Station indicate that layering of cream is a definite aid in producing a higher quality product. If the cream is slowly poured down the side of the can, it forms a separate layer on top of the cream already in the container. This new layer will be relatively free of bacteria, but if it is stirred up each time with the bottom layer in which organisms are growing, both will become contaminated.

Outlines
Care For
Farm Harnesses.

Utah Extension Service: Due to increased costs and scarcity of leather goods, farmers should make additional efforts to extend the usefulness of harnesses on the farm by repairing and frequently oiling them, Milton A. Madsen, instructor of animal husbandry, Utah Agricultural College, says. The farm harness should be carefully inspected, repaired, and oiled at least once a year, or if used continuously, twice a year. When the leather shows cracks on the grain side when bent sharply, it is deteriorating and needs oiling to prevent additional damage.

War and Latin
American Trade

Pan American News, December 18, comments on effect of the Japanese war on Latin American economy: Cotton is the only important Latin American product where a definite problem has been created by Japan's elimination from the market. The country most immediately affected is Peru and to a lesser extent Brazil. On the import side, elimination of Japan as the principal source of supply for silk and rayon yarns, as well as cheap textiles, is likely to create a tight situation for some time to come. United States production will undoubtedly be speeded up to bridge the gap. (The News says that due to the war emergency, publication ceases with this issue.)

Animal
Nutrition
Laboratory

New England Homestead, December 27: Establishment of a foundation at the University of Connecticut for research in poultry and animal nutrition, with funds donated by a company of Norwich, has been announced by the University. The funds will be used to buy basic equipment for the laboratory and an annual provision for maintenance. The gift will be known as the Big Y Foundation.

New Flue-Cured
Tobacco Quota,
Allotments

An increase of ten percent in the national marketing quota and a corresponding increase in farm acreage allotments for the 1942 crop of flue-cured tobacco was announced Dec. 30. This increase raises the quota from 618,000,000 to 679,800,000 pounds and ups the farm allotment from 762,000 to 842,500 acres.

Science
in 1941

Science News Letter, December 20, summarizes 1941 developments in science. Among the achievements are: Government's first scientifically designed fashions for women in defense industry and farm work...Radioactive "tagged" carbon atoms made it possible to follow food substances through a plant's nutrition cycle...Seedless watermelons were produced by treating unpollinated flowers with growth hormones...A natural growth-promoting substance, more powerful than synthetic chemicals, was found in ripening pollen...Colchicine injected into incubating eggs produced chickens with double-sized combs...Vitamin B₁ was found concentrated in tree buds...Wax from green-linted cotton variety was investigated as possible ingredient for polishes...A new species of white blackberry was discovered in Florida.

It was demonstrated that tobacco plants produce nicotine in their roots...The parasitic dodder vine was proved capable of carrying disease viruses from plant to plant...A one-dose vaccine for hog cholera was announced...Arsenic was found to be a good antidote for selenium poisoning in animals...Contact sprays were discovered for combating Japanese beetle, and distribution of the "milly disease" bacteria that kill their larvae was undertaken on a large scale...Chloropicrin, tear-gas of World War I fame, was found a good preventive of eelworm damage to several crops...Prof. D. R. Hoagland and Dr. D. I. Arnon, University of California, were awarded the \$1,000 prize of the American Association for the Advancement of Science for revolutionary discoveries regarding plant nutrition.

Fabric From
Redwood Fiber

Washington report in New York Times, December 28: Shortage of wool which may be brought on by the war may be partly alleviated by the giant sequoia or redwood trees of the Pacific Coast forests, it is indicated in a patent granted recently. By use of fibers obtained from the bark of the redwood, blankets, clothing, and hats can be produced with as much as 60 percent less wool than heretofore needed, the patent reveals. Between the outer and inner layers of the sequoia bark, there are short, kinky fibers which blend with wool fibers and can be handled, napped, and brushed like animal wool.

Article on
"The Post
War Farmer"

Alvin Johnson, author of "The Post-War Farmer," in Yale Review, Winter: "Under the influence of Henry Wallace, who will go down in history as the evangelical who rescued American agriculture at the edge of the abyss, ideas of soil conservation, of rural independence, have found lodgement in almost every county of America. Along with these ideas have gone ideas of cooperation, of standardization of methods. The American farmer has been endowed with a new dignity..."

"The future of the American farmer looks bright. He is expected to do his uttermost in supplying the requirements of war. But what he is expected to do does not involve diverting his efforts from the supplying of peace needs to war needs. Nothing he learns to do now will come amiss when the world is again at peace. On the contrary, the defeat of Hitler...will place him in a position to create, for the first time in American history--and in due time without demoralizing government subsidy--a healthy and permanent agriculture."

Says Seed
Stocks Do
Not "Run Out"

Northwestern Miller, December 31: The periodical purchase of "fresh" seed stock, under the supposition that seed stocks, if grown continuously on a farm, run out, is not advisable, says H. H. Laude, Kansas Experiment Station. To determine whether seed stocks deteriorated over a period of years, Dr. Laude and A. F. Swanson (BPI) of the Fort Hays experiment station, 10 years ago planted mixtures of equal parts of Kanred, and Harvest Queen, and of Kanred and Currell, wheats, at Fort Hays and Manhattan. Equal numbers of kernels of each of the varieties were used. Grain from each harvest was used to plant the test plots each succeeding year, to determine whether the mixture would hold its 1-to-1 ratio, or whether one variety would prove superior.

At the conclusion of the 10-year test at Manhattan, Kanred had increased its 50-50 ratio to 93-7 in the Harvest Queen mixture and 99-1 in the Currell mixture. Results were practically identical at the Hays plots. Increase of Kanred in the mixture apparently resulted from its capacity to crowd out plants of the less well adapted varieties and from greater productivity, said Dr. Laude.

Study Containers
for Army Ordnance

Packing and Shipping, December: The Forest Products Laboratory has started its expanded program of container research for the Army Ordnance Department. The new Forest Service assignment is an outgrowth of efforts of the Ordnance Field Service to modernize and standardize packaging methods. Packaging problems involved are tremendous in scope, ranging from cotter pins and small tubes or special lubricants to medium calibre cannon. Decision to utilize facilities of the Forest Products Laboratory--a USDA institution that is the largest and most complete of its kind in the world--followed surveys by the field service container staff. Because Ordnance Field Service is charged with export shipping as well as domestic handling, lend-lease requirements and the acquisition of new military outposts have multiplied its peacetime duties many fold.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXXIV, No. 7

Section 1

January 9, 1942

OKLAHOMA OPENS
"BANK" FOR
FARM MACHINERY

Stillwater, Oklahoma, January 8: Officials of the state division of vocational education announced plans for a statewide survey of farm machinery and establishment of agricultural equipment reserves to be started within the next 30 days. Bonnie Nicholson, assistant supervisor, vocational education division, said repair shops operated by the division would be made available for improvement of agricultural machinery under the projected program. The plan calls for a survey of the 32,000 farms in Oklahoma by county extension agents. All idle farming equipment will be moved to centrally located areas where it will be repaired and provided to individual farmers as they need it.

Nicholson, who is in charge of the plan, said, if successful, it will be inaugurated in other states. The vocational education training centers will repair the machinery and return it immediately to the farmer if it is needed urgently, or leave it in the "bank" for use in the future. Farmers will be charged a nominal fee for the repair work, but if they have machinery or old scrap iron to sell, Nicholson said he was confident he could get them a good price for it.

U.S. DELEGATION
LEAVES FOR RIO
CONFERENCE

Washington Post, January 9: Secretary of State Hull yesterday expressed satisfaction over Latin-American cooperation in Western Hemisphere defense measures, as leaders of the United States delegation, headed by Undersecretary of State Welles, left Washington for the Rio de Janeiro conference of foreign ministers, to convene January 15. One of the chief purposes of the conference, Mr. Hull said, is to provide interchange of information on dangers threatening the Americas, with a view to bringing about greater cooperation in the counter measures to be adopted. U.S. delegates include Undersecretary of Commerce Wayne C. Taylor; Warren Lee Pierson, president, Export-Import Bank; Harry D. White, assistant to Secretary of Treasury; L. A. Wheeler, Director, USDA Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations; and representatives of the Justice Department and Maritime Commission.

INSTITUTE OF
COOPERATION TO
MEET JAN. 12-16

Georgia Extension Service, January 8: More than seventy speakers from 30 States and representing many phases of agriculture, will address the 17th session of the American Institute of Cooperation, January 12-16 in Atlanta. Dr. A. G. Black, FCA Governor, will speak on "The Cooperative Under National Defense." Harry Slattery, REA Administrator, will discuss light and power cooperatives under the Government rural electrification program.

January 9, 1942

Wilt-Resistant
Cotton Tests

Remarkable results from a cotton test in which wilt-resistant and non-wilt-resistant varieties were used have been reported from Hoke County, says J. A. Shanklin, Extension cotton specialist, N. C. State College. In one test on non-wilt land, Coker 100 wilt-resistant yielded 1,420 pounds of seed cotton to the acre. On the same land, Coker 100 Strain 5, non-wilt-resistant variety, made only 1,120 pounds of seed cotton. Lint yield was 519.15 pounds to 421 pounds in favor of the wilt-resistant cotton. On land infested with wilt, Coker 100 wilt-resistant yielded 1,240 pounds of seed cotton, while the non-wilt-resistant yielded only 600 pounds to the acre. The lint yield was 460.66 pounds to 221.52 in favor of the wilt-resistant variety. A second test on another farm showed the same results.

Rayon, Nylon,
Cotton for
New Hosiery

AP report from New York in Washington Star, January 4: Manufacturers of women's hosiery have started to introduce spring lines, with virtual absence of all-silk stockings, trade quarters said yesterday. New types of rayons, using finer threads and knitting them into sheer hosiery, were included at prices to fit into the old retail silk-hosiery brackets of \$1 and \$1.15 a pair. Only a few lines included silk in combination with other fibers. While all-nylon hosiery was available, the trade believed that later there would be a switch to nylons with rayon or cotton tops to conserve the limited supply of nylon yarn. Lisle stockings also appeared, one type being woven from English-spun Egyptian cotton.

Cotton for
Military Uses

Ed Lipscomb, National Cotton Council, in Commercial Appeal, January 1: The amount of cotton used for military purposes is hard to ascertain, because the buying is done by a large number of government agencies and individual companies, but it is estimated the armed services alone are using as many as 350 different kinds of cotton products. They range from clothing, to duffel bags, sheets, pillow cases, and tents, to bullet-proof coverings for gasoline tanks and belts for parachutists. Military experts say that to build an army, 250 pounds of cotton are required for each enlisted man. The Army also has to provide replacements; soldiers engaged in maneuvers use up clothing 11 times more quickly than does the civilian.

Control of
Tin Supplies

Business Week, December 27, comments on Government control of tin supplies: Most tin containers for nonfood products are destined to disappear. Foods, particularly perishables like fruits, vegetables and meats, will not be materially affected at this stage. A definite allocation of metal will be made to manufacturers for food cans--probably in the neighborhood of 4,000 tons a month, which industry spokesmen told OPM is a minimum requirement.

Breeding
Better
Cantaloupes

Albert Francis Blakeslee, retiring A.A.A.S. president, in address (Science, January 2): "In the Imperial Valley of California some years ago the cantaloupe industry was on the point of ruin because of a fungus disease for which no adequate remedy was known. The problem was solved by bringing a gene for disease-resistance into the stock through hybridization with an inferior race from India. If only one variety had been grown throughout the world we would probably not now have the pleasure of eating cantaloupe for breakfast. Thus the cultivation of a single variety which is a high yielder may be of immediate advantage, but if grown exclusively it may cause the irreplaceable loss of genes of great value which are now combined in less desirable varieties."

Encephalomyelitis
Virus From Prairie
Chicken Isolated

A.M.A. Journal, December 27: Cox and his associates (Public Health reports, September 26) believe they are the first to report the isolation of the virus of western equine encephalitis from a prairie chicken. At the time that the bird was killed encephalitis was occurring in many human beings in the immediate vicinity of Rugby, N. D., one of the chief foci of the epidemic.

Fifty-Pound
Potato Sacks

Colonel L. Brown, in Country Gentleman, January: In recent years the potato trade has been using smaller and smaller sacks. While the 100-pound sack has become the most commonly used size, there is an increasing tendency to use fifty-pound sacks and eventually they may become the standard size. The fifty-pound size is more convenient to handle, allows the retailer to purchase in smaller quantities as needed, and eliminates shrinkage and spoilage. Both burlap and paper sacks are being used in the fifty-pound size.

Wartime Diets
in Britain

Editorial in Country Life, London (October 31): For many years we have stressed the importance of the right food and the right amounts to all classes of the community, especially children. The principle of national nutrition underlies all plans announced by Lord Woolton, Food Minister. The "school milk" policy is being extended, and available oranges are being earmarked for children under six. Provision of a complete meal in school for all children is encouraged. Diet of heavy workers is another of Lord Woolton's chief concerns. Altogether, it appears that in his selective feeding plans he envisages a complete wartime dietary mapped out--within limitations of supplies--according to the needs of individual groups.

Approve
Riboflavin
in Feed

Chicago report in Northwestern Miller, December 31: The association of Feed Control Officials recently gave approval to feed manufacturers to use the term "riboflavin supplement" on their mixed feed tags to cover a product containing 40 parts or more per 1,000,000 of riboflavin.

Wheat Sawfly
Canada's
No. 1 Pest

Winnipeg report in Northwestern Miller, December 31: The Dominion Government last week announced a long-term campaign against the wheat stem sawfly, "western Canada's No. 1 insect pest of 1941." Dr. C. W. Farstad, division of entomology, Canadian Department of Agriculture, who has been in charge of the program since 1931, blamed the sawfly for destruction of more than 50,000,000 bushels of 1941 western wheat.

By-Products
From "Whole
Cotton"

Herman D. Lawson, in Raleigh News & Observer, January 4: Frank Kenneth Cameron, chemistry professor, University of North Carolina, formerly with the former USDA Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, has developed methods of processing "whole cotton" for its cellulose content, after 11 years of research. "It now remains for the industry to take over and utilize the findings," he said. A large number of products can be manufactured from the process, among them tenite, photographic acetic film, cellophane, celluloid, explosives, paper, rayon, and staples. Less important products include fabrics, viscose sponges, braid, washable accessories, soda straws, costume jewelry, and commodities from cellulose acetates and nitrates.

Under Dr. Cameron's process, cotton is sown like wheat, grown close-packed, and harvested like hay with a machine that takes up the whole plant, boll and stalk, bales it, and conveys it to a trailer. The "whole cotton" then passes through a grinding process, the coloring matter is removed, and the oil recovered. Then the dried, ground "whole cotton" is pulped and alpha-cellulose obtained.

Tropical Spice
Imports Increase

Northwestern Miller, December 31: Imports of condiments have been curtailed sharply by war, the Commerce Department reports. Most serious shortage is in European seeds and leaf seasonings -- caraway, celery, mustard, poppy and other seeds, sage, thyme, and marjoram. Imports of tropical spices -- cinnamon, cassia, nutmeg, mace, ginger, pimento, cloves, and black and white pepper -- have increased, the Department said.

Canada's Food
Supplies Ample
for Year 1942

Winnipeg report in Northwestern Miller, December 31: Canada's supplies of essential foods for 1942 are abundant. Despite record-breaking exports to her allies, chiefly the United Kingdom, stocks of important foods in Canada are greater than for many years. Visible wheat stocks are at an all-time high of more than 507,000,000 bushels. Cold-storage holdings of beef, veal, pork, mutton, and lamb total almost 107,-000,000 pounds.

Vancouver report in Miller: Feed grain shipments are moving to British Columbia in good quantity since announcement of the Dominion rail-rate subsidy plan, according to a survey in British Columbia.

Farm-Home Talks,
Week Jan. 12-17

Among radio talks scheduled for the week January 12-17, on the National Farm and Home Hour, are the following: January 13--American Agriculture Mobilizes, Less Wheat, More Livestock; January 14--Planning for Food Preservation Centers, Ruth Van Deman, BHE; January 15--On the Food for Freedom Front, John C. Baker, Office of Information.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXXIV, No. 8

Section 1

January 12, 1942

CONSERVATION
OF BALING
WIRE URGED

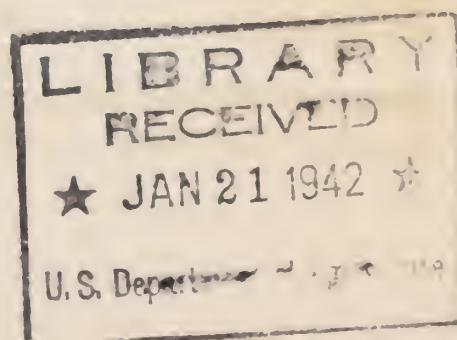
Farmers, dairymen, stockyard operators, and live-stock producers are requested by the Department to make special efforts to conserve bale ties (baling wire). The Department estimates farmers will need between 90,000 and 100,000 tons of 14 and 15 gauge wire for baling hay, straw, and other forage crops in 1942. This is equivalent in weight to about three modern battleships, or three thousand medium tanks. OADR reported: "While no immediate shortage of bale ties exists, war needs for iron may severely restrict their production. Farmers can prepare themselves for possibilities of a shortage if they plan now. Much of the present crop of hay, straw, and other forage has been baled and the ties are being removed. It is desirable that these bale ties be used a second time."

OPM FORMS
GROCERY
COMMITTEE

Washington report in New York Journal of Commerce, January 10: A grocery committee, representing the main divisions of the industry, was formed yesterday by OPM, following indications that packaging and delivery problems would confront the industry during the next 12 months. Main problems growing out of the war, the industry was told, are concerned with tires, tin cans, and paper bags. The tin situation, OPM officials said, will result in curtailment of use of tin cans for certain goods. Coffee and oils were mentioned among products that in the future probably will not be packed in tin. Grocery stores were urged to pool their deliveries wherever possible to save wear on tires and trucks. Another suggestion was that use of paper bags be limited as much as possible, and that they be re-used to further cut down use of kraft paper. Burt P. Flickinger, of OPM food supply branch, was named Government presiding officer of the committee.

OPA RAISES
SUGAR CEILING
20 CENTS

AP report in New York Herald Tribune, January 10: Refiners were authorized yesterday to increase the price of refined sugar 20 cents a hundred pounds. Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced that wholesale prices were being adjusted proportionately, but declared the action "should have no immediate effect upon the price of refined sugar at retail." Adjustment of the refining price ceiling was necessary, Henderson said, because several refiners have exhausted their stocks of low-cost raw sugar.



January 12, 1942

Civil Service
Examinations

No. 185, Unassembled -- principal research chemist \$5600; senior research chemist, \$4600; research chemist \$3800; associate research chemist \$3200; assistant research chemist \$2600; associate analytical chemist \$3200; assistant analytical chemist \$2600; (any specialized branch of chemistry); applications to be rated as soon as practicable after receipt.

No. 188, Unassembled -- principal technologist \$5600; senior technologist \$4600; technologist \$3800; associate technologist \$3200; assistant technologist \$2600; junior technologist \$2000; any specialized branch; applications to be rated as soon as practicable after receipt.

No. 186, Unassembled -- senior pharmacologist \$4600; senior toxicologist \$4600; pharmacologist \$3800; toxicologist \$3800; associate pharmacologist \$3200; associate toxicologist \$3200; assistant pharmacologist \$2600; assistant toxicologist \$2600; applications to be rated as soon as practicable after receipt.

No. 190, Unassembled -- senior galley designer \$4600; galley designer \$3800; associate galley designer \$3200; senior kitchen layout specialist \$4600; kitchen layout specialist \$3800; associate kitchen layout specialist \$3200; applications to be on file by March 2.

No. 192, Assembled -- assistant marketing specialist (fresh fruits and vegetables) \$2600; assistant marketing specialist (canned fruits and vegetables) \$2600; junior marketing specialist (canned fruits and vegetables) \$2000; junior marketing specialist \$2000; optional subjects, dairy products, fresh fruits and vegetables, livestock, poultry and eggs; AMS; applications to be on file by February 16.

No. 189, Assembled -- junior supervisor of grain inspection \$2000; AMS; applications to be on file by February 16.

Grocers Launch
"Food for
Victory" Plan

With the theme "Food for Victory", National Grocers Institute has launched a program to give every grocer in the United States adequate knowledge of nutrition, so he can render efficient service to consumers during the war emergency and afterward. The Research Department of the Institute has prepared a short manual in nutrition expressly for retail grocers. More than 800,000 grocery workers are expected to be reached through the Food for Victory program. Public school systems, with the assistance of federal funds under the George Deen Act, are organizing discussion groups and classes for grocers. Other groups are being organized by wholesale, retail, and chain grocery concerns, associations, chambers of commerce, and others.

Cotton Vital
to Munitions
in Britain

AP. report from London in New York Herald Tribune, January 7: The British Ministry of Labor yesterday designated the cotton industry a vital war need comparable with munitions. Former cotton operatives in less essential industries will be sent back to the mills, and women registering for national service may be conscripted for the cotton industry.

Don't Waste Seed
Says Garden
Editor

Richardson Wright, editor of House and Garden, in section of January issue, "Planning a Defense Garden": Many of those who dig and sow defense gardens this spring will recall those war gardens of twenty-odd years ago. In the first World War, "hysterical" gardening caused great waste of valuable seed. Because several nations from which some of this seed came during the previous war are now enslaved and because there is some shortage in our own seed crop due to unfavorable weather, we are not to waste seed. Calculate your needs carefully and sow to meet them. The publication contains directions for growing and preserving fruits and vegetables, and also for growing flowers. Keep on improving your grounds with trees and shrubs and flowers, it says.

New Directory
of Poultry
Sires and Dams

A new poultry directory containing records of 191 U. S. Register of Merit sires and 1,153 U.S.R.O.M. dams that qualified on the basis of their daughters' records during the 1939-40 trap-nest record year, has just been published. This is the second publication of family (progeny test) records in the poultry industry. The first, published last April, contained 1938-39 records of 155 qualifying sires and 809 qualifying dams. The directory may be obtained from State Extension poultrymen, NPIP official State agencies, or BAI, USDA, Washington.

Minn. Tackles
Farm Labor
Problems

St. Paul Pioneer Press, December 25: The job of procuring adequate farm help is Minnesota's most pressing manpower problem for 1942, says Victor Christgau, director, State Division of Employment and Security.

To aid in getting sufficient farm labor, his agency is cooperating with the State Extension Service, farm organizations, and volunteers in 150 communities where temporary placement offices are opened during certain periods.

Insecticides
in Proposed
Peruvian Pact

Washington report in Florists Exchange, January 3: The Department of State has announced plans to negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement with Peru, on which public hearings will be held February 2. The Department listed a number of products on which the United States will consider granting concessions to Peru, including ground or treated pyrethrum or insect flowers, and derris, tube, or tuba root, on which the present duty is 10 percent ad valorem, and barbasco or cube root, on which the present rate is 5 percent ad valorem, to which it was reduced from 10 percent in the trade agreement with Venezuela in December, 1939.

Warns of Defense
Transportation
Shortage

Washington Post, January 9: Joseph B. Eastman, newly appointed director of defense transportation, yesterday warned of "rather serious danger" of depletion of the Nation's transportation resources and admitted the possibility of future rationing of freight-carrying facilities. He also revealed that manufacture of all trucks for civilian purposes will probably be discontinued after next March. Eastman said the greatest danger is that the carriers, particularly automotive, may not be able to get materials to meet heavy war production or even for maintenance and repair of present equipment.

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Test Chemicals
in Control of
Elm Disease

Science Service release, December 24: Chemical injections may some day conquer Dutch elm disease, experiments by Dr. George Zentmyer, Connecticut Experiment Station, indicate. Dr. Zantmyer suspected that wilting of leaves, first noticeable symptom of Dutch elm disease, might be caused by a toxin secreted by the fungus, as is the case in certain other plant diseases like tomato and cotton wilts. He grew the disease fungus under laboratory conditions, made a filtered extract from it, and dipped cuttings of various plants into the extract. The characteristic wilt developed. The same reaction, as well as staining of the wood (another symptom of elm disease) was observed when the filtrate was injected into small trees growing outdoors. Preliminary tests have been made with counteracting chemicals. Dr. Zentmyer is not satisfied, however, that he has found the real "cure" for Dutch elm disease. Further research is necessary.

Cotton Cloth
For Tobacco
Plant Beds

Results of efforts to obtain additional cotton cloth for tobacco plant beds, together with plans to help tobacco growers protect plants from damage by blue mold, have been announced. Arrangements have been made with the textile industry through OPM officials to have four to five million yards of cloth distributed through usual trade channels during January and February in addition to sixteen million yards already contracted for this year's use.

The Department will launch an educational campaign to help farmers control blue mold and will appeal to tobacco growers to protect surplus plants so they will be available to growers who may not have enough plants. The type of cloth needed for tobacco plant beds also is used for gauze, bandages, and other materials urgently needed for war purposes. By protecting plants from blue mold, growers can offset reductions in plant beds caused by lack of cloth. Two outstanding treatments are "PDB gas" (para-dichlorbenzene) and a copper oxide-spray.

Good Heifers
May Be Bred
at 15 Months

Dairy farmers can step-up milk production to take advantage of good price prospects and help meet food-for-freedom dairy goals, by breeding well-developed dairy heifers at 15 months instead of 18 to 20 months, to bring them into production as soon as possible. This practice is not recommended for undersized animals, but with good care and management, heifers will be well grown and sufficiently developed to be bred successfully at 15 months. For years, U.S.D.A. dairy specialists have been breeding heifers at 15 months at Beltsville and at Department field stations. They report no significant decrease in size of mature cows as a result of early breeding.

"Ready Reckoner"
Gives Costs of
Milk Production

Misner of Cornell University.

Holstein-Friesian World, January 3, contains a table called the "Ready Reckoner" for easily computing the cost of milk production under varying conditions of feed and labor costs. The "reckoner" was prepared by E. G.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXIV, No. 9

Section 1

January 13, 1942

SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLAN ANNOUNCED

The project, which Jones estimated would cost about 400 million dollars, is designed to meet all military requirements, and also those of civilians but "at reduced levels." The maximum rate is expected to be achieved by the middle of 1943. Jones said the project would be undertaken by major rubber, oil, and chemical companies, who will pool their patents and processes, and that he was assured sufficient raw materials--primarily oil from which the synthetic rubber is made--are available to manufacture the product.

CORN FROM EVER-NORMAL GRANARY

AP report from Chicago in New York Herald Tribune, January 13; The nation's ever-normal granary, tapped in the war emergency, is now disgorging huge supplies of corn from surplus crops of the last three seasons. Corn is flowing into consumption channels in record volume. Grain men in Chicago said this does not mean a shortage of corn, key cereal in much of the national wartime economy. To a large extent, they said, the flow of old corn merely offsets the surplus of 1941 grain stored to keep the ever-normal granary going. Corn has taken top rank among grains in the Food for Freedom campaign. It is vital for stepping up to record proportions the production of meat, dairy products, and eggs.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS AS OF JANUARY 1

Reports to the Department indicate the following situation as of January 1: Stocks of apples, shell eggs, frozen and cured pork, and lard were well below stocks on hand on January 1, 1941. With the exception of lard, these items were also well below the 5-year average for January 1 (1937-41). Holdings of pears, frozen fruits, frozen vegetables, butter, cheese, frozen eggs, poultry, and frozen and cured beef were considerably in excess of those on hand a year earlier and the 5-year average.

Stocks of cheese increased during December by 12.7 million pounds, a departure from the normal trend. Frozen poultry holdings increased by 45.5 million pounds. Frozen and cured meat stocks increased during December by 173.6 million pounds.

Reports indicated 25,712,000 bushels of apples in cold storages, 2,927,000 bushels less than on January 1, 1941. Stocks of frozen fruits and berries totaled 175,048,000 pounds, exceeding stocks on hand January 1, 1941, by 32,504,000 pounds. Stocks of frozen vegetables were 92,566,000 pounds, 14,062,000 pounds heavier than a year earlier.

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Fairchild
Tropical
Garden

Nature Magazine, January, contains an article on the Fairchild Tropical Garden, Florida, by Ruth Kedzie Wood. The garden is named for Dr. David Fairchild, formerly a USDA plant explorer and now retired. "It was his job," says the author, "to search out plants native to foreign soil that might be converted to the food, medicinal and industrial needs of the United States. He explored and investigated in all the continents and in the South Seas. The results of his trips were passed on to American growers and manufacturers, through the Federal Office of Plant Introduction. Dr. Fairchild was still a young man when he organized the office of seed and plant introduction of the USDA.

"Read the two volumes he has written, Exploring for Plants, and The World Was My Garden, and you will know the lengths to which his ardor and genius have carried him, in years, in miles, and in achievement."

Value of Soil
Conservation
to Highways

George C. Moore, SCS, Ithaca, N. Y., in Soil Conservation, January, writes on reduction of highway maintenance costs through farm land conservation: Many highways, roadbanks, and highway ditches are affected by consequent gullying and flooding, while soil and debris deposit on lower farms. Most of the rainfall on the highway surface runs off rapidly, and farmlands and highways alike are at the mercy of land-users occupying the slopes above. This situation is particularly acute in many of the glaciated sections of the Northeastern Region.

Financial savings to the township of Cohocton, Steuben County, western New York, are typical of the values of soil conservation to highways: Conservation measures have been adopted on 155 areas of farmland constituting the entire drainage area above three-fourths of a mile of gravel highway. The Cohocton superintendent of highways reported a decrease in maintenance costs (exclusive of snow removal on the highway,) of from \$248.15 in 1933 before the soil conservation measures were started, to \$18 in 1939 and \$17.75 in 1940.

To Divert
Alcohol to
War Uses

AP report in New York Times, January 9: To conserve sugar and increase production of war-vital industrial alcohol, OPM yesterday ordered about 60 percent of the distilling industry's capacity diverted to manufacture of 190 proof ethyl alcohol from corn or other grain. Industrial alcohol, essential in various war industries, is important in production of smokeless powder. The order is effective January 15. The bulk of industrial alcohol heretofore has been manufactured from molasses, but OPM recently prohibited use of molasses in production of rum and limited use of alcohol in various toilet preparations. Industrial alcohol demand is now running 300 percent above normal.

Syrup "Comes
Back" in
South Carolina

Clemson (S.C.) report in Columbia State, December 31: Based on vastly improved new varieties of disease-resistant sugarcane and on the national need for self-sustaining farms, production of syrup on South Carolina farms is coming back, says Director D. W. Watkins of the State Extension Service. Syrup of excellent quality is being made from cane CO 290.

Introduce New
Fruit Juice
Blends

New York Experiment Station, Geneva, January 10: Something new in fruit beverages are offered to the public for the first time at the 87th annual meeting and exhibit of the New York State Horticultural Society in Rochester January 13 to 16, when specialists from the local experiment station stage a demonstration of their "plum-apple" and "cherry-apple" juices. Other new fruit juices developed by the station scientists are included, such as "apple-raspberry," "cherry cocktail," and the station's so-called cloudy apple juice. Also of interest is a display of outstanding new varieties of apples originated at the station. The collection will include Cortland, Kendall, Macoun, Medina, Newfane, Orleans, Webster, and several red sports of well-known varieties such as Rome and Spy.

Food Shortage
For British
in Egypt

Wireless report from Cairo to New York Herald Tribune, January 10: British troops stationed in Egypt are suffering from shortages and rising prices of bread, meat, sugar, and other articles of every-day consumption. Egypt is a rich agricultural country and could produce enough foodstuffs to care for its own population and have a surplus to sell to the British, but refusal of land owners to reduce their cotton acreage and plant cereals, combined with extensive hoarding by speculators, has produced a serious food crisis. The Army has to bring most of its food from overseas.

Enemy Alien
Farmers in
California

San Francisco report in New York Times, January 9: With California truck farming and fruit raising valleys taking an important place in the American program of increased food production, the State Council of Defense yesterday took steps toward a "protective custodianship" for Japanese nationals who work on food production. The council called upon the "appropriate Federal agency or agencies" to place all enemy aliens engaged in farming "under some form of protective supervision or custodianship designed to enable such aliens to continue as food producers so long as their operations conform to the national interest."

The council asked that enemy alien farmers be evacuated whenever the national interest required it, and urged that such evacuations be expedited so that interruptions to the 1942 food program be minimized. A State law passed in 1913 bars land ownership to aliens ineligible to citizenship, but American-born Japanese may become land owners on reaching 21. Thousands of alien Japanese operate farms in California on a lease or through their American-born children.

Student Labor
Suggested for
Maryland Farms

Baltimore Sun, January 9: Use of high school students from Baltimore and Washington to aid in relieving Maryland's wartime shortage of farm labor was suggested yesterday by Dr. H. C. Byrd, president, University of Maryland. Dr. Byrd recommends that the youth be trained and then used for short periods during summer at such seasonal labor as fruit and vegetable picking and at minor tasks in canning factories. The plan should aid the Government Food for Freedom program, said Dr. Byrd.

OPM Extends
Cellophane Ban

Washington Post, January 12: OPM yesterday extended its ban on use of cellophane to prevent packing or manufacturing with cellophane of 24 categories embracing more than 100 articles common to the American home. Originally the ban covered only 10 categories. It is designed to conserve essential supplies of war materials such as chlorine, phenol, and glycerine, which are used to make cellophane.

USDA Process
Uses Corncobs
to Purify Water

Washington report in New York Times, January 11: Three USDA research workers have developed a process which utilizes corncobs and other farm wastes, like cornstalks, bagasse, sawdust and straw to remove iron and manganese from water. The process is revealed in a patent granted to Gussie H. Nelson, Max Levine and Daniel F. J. Lynch of the Agricultural Products Laboratory, Ames, Iowa.

The corncobs and other plant wastes are boiled in a dilute solution of sulphuric acid; then, after filtering, the resultant mixture is heated with caustic soda under steam pressure. When the reaction mass is next treated with dilute acid a precipitate is obtained which the inventors call lignin. It is the lignin obtained from the corncobs which is utilized to purify the water. The inventors permit the government to use their invention without the payment of royalties.

Year 1941
Warmer Than
Normal

Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, January 7: Following the general trend since the turn of the century, especially during the last couple of decades, the year 1941 was warmer than normal in practically all parts of the country. The tendency to above-normal temperature was markedly in evidence in all seasons of the year. The winter was slightly colder than normal in parts of the Atlantic area, but in all other sections above-normal warmth prevailed. The highest temperature recorded for the year was 124° at two stations in California, Cow Creek and Greenland Ranch, both in Inyo County. These stations are in the vicinity of Death Valley.

Dehydration
of Vegetables

W. V. Cruess and E. M. Mrak, California Experiment Station, in first of series of articles on vegetable dehydration, in Food Industries, January: Some dehydrated vegetables are equal or superior in color to the canned products, as, for example, is the case with peas, string beans, carrots and dehydrated spinach (if the last named has not been stored too long). On the other hand, dehydrated vegetables at their best after cooking are usually not equal in flavor, texture, appearance and aroma to cooked fresh vegetables. Their daily use as a principal part of the menu might make the diet monotonous and might lead to a mounting dislike of these products. If properly prepared and seasoned and not served too frequently they are very satisfactory.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXXIV, No. 10

Section 1

January 14, 1942

ARMY RATION
BEST IN
THE WORLD

New York Times, January 14: The American soldier's ration is superior in nutrition to that of any other fighting man in the world, Dr. James A.

Tobey, lieutenant colonel, sanitary corps reserve, Army Medical Corps, and nutrition director, American Institute of Baking, told 500 medical reserve officers last night at an annual medico-military symposium in New York City. Uniform menus for the Army are prepared by nutrition experts to provide all dietary essentials, Dr. Tobey said. The American soldier gets abundance and variety of natural foods rich in vitamins, minerals, body-building proteins, and energy-giving carbohydrates and fats. Parachute, tank, and mobile troops will get concentrated rations during combat, he said.

WARNs AGAINST
CADMiUM FOR
UTENSiLS

Washington report in New York Times, January 14: Because of outbreaks of food poisoning, manufacturers have been advised against using cadmium as a substitute for aluminum in plating cooking utensils and refrigerator containers. Both the Food and Drug Administration and the Public Health Service report that five outbreaks of food poisoning, involving about 50 persons, were traced to frozen foods which had been chilled in refrigerators equipped with cadmium-plated ice trays or served in cadmium-plated containers. Federal Security Administrator McNutt said OPM had stated it would not release cadmium for plating purposes.

SCARCITY OF
PACKAGING
SUPPLIES

New York Times, January 14: OPM officials, meeting in New York City with food and beverage manufacturers yesterday, said there will be scarcity of supplies for packaging, forwarding, and distributing food and drink products. The meeting, sponsored by the Commerce and Industry Association, was the first of a series of priorities round-table meetings to be held by the association.

A.M.A. REPORT
ON VALUE OF
VITAMiNS

Chicago report to New York Times, January 14: A report by six medical scientists stating vitamins have been overrated and there is no scientific evidence to demonstrate they are of great value was read yesterday to the annual Congress on Industrial Health of the American Medical Association. Dr. J. S. McLester, of Birmingham, Alabama, chairman of the association council on foods and nutrition, gave the report from a survey made last summer. Considering the question of whether vitamins help to increase defense production, Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the AMA Journal, said the verdict was correct. "Available evidence does not indicate that if increased production is obtained in this way," he said, "it is even sufficient to pay for the vitamins."

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Bigger Crops
Through Hormone
Treatments

Science Service Release, January 1: Bigger yields of a number of field crops were obtained by treating their seed before sowing, and in some instances by spraying the plants in the field, with plant hormones or growth-promoting substances, in large-scale tests reported by Prof. J. C. Ireland, Oklahoma A. and M. College, at the recent AAAS meeting. The stimulant he found most valuable, levulinic acid, can be made cheaply from waste materials. Its most important present use is in making plastics.

"The most outstanding results with levulinic acid were obtained with cotton seed and cowpeas," Prof. Ireland stated. "There is not only more than a 50 percent increase in the yields over the untreated, but dusting with soyflour and 1 percent levulinic acid during the flowering period aids in setting bolls." Cost of materials for treating one acre with levulinic acid is about \$3, so the method appears commercially profitable.

N.J. Forms 4-H
Victory Corps

N. J. Extension Service: Opportunities to help win the war are offered young people of New Jersey through a 4-H Victory Corps being organized by the Extension Service, Kenneth W. Ingwalson, state leader of 4-H club work, has announced. Volunteers may raise chickens, hogs, dairy and beef cattle, milk goats, and cultivate a garden to contribute to the nation's food supply, learn first aid, can vegetables and fruits, repair farm implements, remodel clothing, do farm work, and perform many other necessary tasks. Enrollment in the 4-H Victory Corps is open to all young people regardless of membership in any other organization.

Farm Product
Container
Materials

Many farmers and packers of farm products will find it necessary to change packing and shipping practices because of limited supplies of container materials, such as burlap or cotton fabric bags and heavy paper bags and boxes, the Department says. The shortage of burlap and heavy paper bags is most serious. Greater use of wooden containers and cotton or heavy paper bags in 1942 is recommended wherever possible. Packers of agricultural products are urged to follow the container supply situation closely and make necessary plans. The amount of burlap imported from India -- two-thirds of which is required for military uses -- may be seriously reduced. Conservation of the present burlap supply will offer some relief. Burlap is very durable and, if carefully handled, may be reused many times.

Cotton bags would be satisfactory substitutes for burlap in most cases but their use is limited by war needs such as tents, uniforms, and sandbags. In recent years there has been a shift to heavy-duty paper bags, particularly for packaging potatoes, flour, cement, and fertilizer. War has created a shortage in materials for these bags, but less essential uses for paper will be eliminated and it is expected substantial amounts of paper will be available as a substitute for burlap.

Use of the more common wooden containers has been declining for several years. The manufacture of barrels, baskets, boxes, and other wooden containers can be increased, although supplies of cured staves, veneer, and shooks are limited. Increased production of veneer baskets can be obtained almost immediately. More planning is necessary for wooden containers than for other kinds. Lumber, veneer, plywood, and barrel staves have to be manufactured, and seasoned, and shipped to where the containers are to be assembled and used.

Protecting
Soil From
Erosion

L. S. Carter, SCS, in January Soil Conservation: Experiments and experiences of farmers during the past few years have brought to light the tremendous value of a rough, trashy soil surface condition for protection of the land against wind and water erosion. It has been found that a rough, cloddy surface, covered with straw or other organic materials, absorbs water at a much greater rate than a smooth well-pulverized surface. By this means run-off is retarded, moisture evaporation is reduced and the soil is protected against blowing.

During recent months numerous efforts of farmers, manufacturers, and others have been directed toward the development or adaptation of tillage implements and methods that will provide the desired mulching of soil surface under grain-farming conditions. In general, most of these efforts have been aimed at modification of existing equipment and the refinement of tillage implements.

Rate of Increase
in Fruit Yield
to Slacken

Food Industries, January: Production of grapes and other fruits has increased greatly in the United States during the past ten years, according to figures of the Department of Commerce. But numbers of trees planted and not yet bearing indicate that the rate of increase will slacken over the next few years. Grapefruit production increased four-fold and orange production increased over 60 percent in the ten-year period. Other principal fruits also showed good increases. On the whole, fruit production increased much faster than did population.

Farm Placement
Service Expanded

Washington report in American Butter Review, December: Federal Security Administrator McNutt has announced expansion of the Farm Placement Service to aid in meeting a threatened shortage of farm labor. The farm placement agency is a part of the United States Employment Service. John J. Corson, head of the Employment Service, has appointed Fay W. Hunter to head the expanded farm placement set-up. The reorganized service calls for establishment of eleven placement regions, and for employment of a specialist in farm-job problems in each of the nation's 1,500 state employment offices.

Food for Freedom
Program Means
Better Nutrition

Editors' Note in Survey Graphic, January: One hundred percent of the nation's farmers are cooperating in the Food for Freedom campaign launched by the USDA. The goals set for production of foods and fibers are realizable. The Food for Freedom program not only marks a revolutionary rise in American nutrition but an inventive blend of individualized and collectivized agriculture.

Two important objectives in the field of nutrition are, first of all, to see that the British receive food enough to keep their morale from deteriorating because of improper nourishment; and, second, to encourage the conservation of our resources, from the fields where food grows to the garbage cans where waste must be kept as near to nothing as possible.

Electricity
in Rural
Ontario

Rural Electrification News, January: The real impetus for rural electrification in Ontario was provided in 1921 when the Province made available its 50 percent grants-in-aid for the construction of rural lines on highways. Since 1935, the mileage of rural primary lines in Ontario has doubled. The policy of extending lines on the basis of two consumers per mile is largely responsible for the fact that more than 80 percent of the farms and rural homes in the Province have electrical service. During the 20 years since 1921 cheap and dependable electrical service has revolutionized rural life in Ontario.

December Weather
Favorable to
Crops, Livestock

Mild weather which prevailed in most of the country during December was favorable for crops and livestock, particularly for citrus fruits, winter vegetables in the south, and livestock on pastures and ranges says the General Crop Report, as of January 1. The mild weather also permitted completion of delayed harvesting and favored production of milk and eggs. Cold weather which spread over large areas in early January has been less favorable for livestock and poultry and has probably caused local damage to some winter crops in the South and Southwest.

Stocks of wheat on farms January 1 were 373,820,000 bushels, the largest quantity of record on January 1, and 93 million bushels larger than the stocks of 280,840,000 bushels January 1 a year ago. The largest previous January 1 stocks were 321,985,000 bushels in 1932. The 10-year (1931-40) average is 220,670,000 bushels.

Stocks of corn on farms January 1 were 2,012,138,000 bushels, the highest January 1 stocks in the 16 years of record. Stocks on January 1, 1941, were 1,837,512,000 bushels. The previous high was the January 1, 1940, stocks of 1,914,184,000 bushels. The 10-year (1931-40) January 1 average is 1,448,939,000 bushels.

Nurserymen
Need Burlap
Substitute

Editorial in Florists Exchange, January 3: Specially made burlap of coarse weave is an important item for handling evergreens and other trees and shrubs that must be lifted with a ball of soil to insure safe transplanting. Now that an OPM order restricts use of burlap, nurserymen, like many other users of burlap, will probably have to seek a substitute.

While other fibers may be utilized in place of jute for making similar coarse cloth materials, the chances are the cost will be high. Packers who hitherto have used burlap for shipping will be able to fall back upon heavy craft paper, and since this in recent years has been used for perennial plant wrapping, it may serve nurserymen as a substitute for burlap for evergreens and other items that are shipped B. and B. (balled and burlapped).

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

Vol. LXXXIV, No. 11

Section 1

January 15, 1942

ARGENTINA
TO DEVELOP
COTTON BAGS

Because of growing difficulties in finding export markets for surplus cotton, existing shortage of jute bags, and needs of industries requiring bags, the Government of Argentina has authorized

\$3,000,000 for construction of a National Cotton Sack Factory to make bags from surplus cotton, the Department says. The factory will have an estimated capacity of 30,000,000 sacks a year, or sufficient to supply the 20 to 23 million bags used annually by the flour and meal industries, leaving some 7 or 8 million for other uses. The factory will be under supervision of the Argentine Cotton Board. It is estimated about 50,000 bales of low-grade cotton will be consumed annually in the output of 30,000,000 bags.

COTTON INSURANCE
INAUGURATED
IN TEXAS

Texas A & M College Extension Service, January 15: When A. V. Vickers, San Patricio County cotton farmer, signed his name on the first cotton crop insurance application in Texas, he inaugurated the program

which will guarantee cotton growers an income in bad years as well as good. Federal all-risk cotton crop insurance is available to farmers for the first time on their 1942 crop. Administration of the program in the counties is handled by county AAA committees.

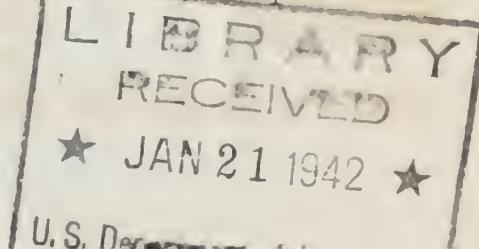
SCIENCE
RESERVE
PROPOSED

New York Times, January 13: Advanced students of chemistry, physics, and engineering should be organized by the Federal Government into a U. S.

Science Reserve to make sure that there will be sufficient trained technicians for war work, Dr. Harry N. Holmes, president, American Chemical Society, declared yesterday. There is already a great shortage of skilled chemists, physicists, and engineers necessary to defense, and the reserve should be formed with endorsement of the War and Navy Departments, National Draft Board, and U. S. Office of Education. Dr. Holmes said the plan originated with Dr. H. S. Booth, Western Reserve University.

PROGRESS IN
NUTRITIONAL
KNOWLEDGE

Des Moines Register, January 3: Much has been learned by scientists in the last decade or two about nutrition and health. Since many new vitamin factors in the field of health have been identified only recently, scientists assume there are still many others of which we are yet unaware. The search goes on all the time. New questions are already being raised about the effects of individual vitamins when combined in different ways. We know now that possibilities of improving health through scientific application of such knowledge are limitless. Since we learn these new things piecemeal, one after another temporarily becomes a "fad" then gradually the findings assume proper proportions and become a part of the broad pattern of nutritional knowledge.



January 15, 1942

Restricted Consumption of Wool

Mill consumption of wool in the first quarter of 1942 will be limited to 80 percent of the rate in the first half of 1941 under the wool conservation program recently announced by OPM. Consumption was at a record level in 1941, and probably will be much larger in 1942 than in most recent years. As prospective large military requirements must be met, reduction will be attained by restricting consumption for civilian uses to 40 or 50 percent of the quantity used in the 1941 period.

Farm income from wool in 1942 probably will be fully as large as the 1941 income, if not larger. The 1941 income, tentatively estimated at 143 million dollars, was the largest since 1918.

Argentine Flaxseed Crushing

The Argentine Government plans greatly increased domestic crushing of flaxseed, to ease somewhat the surplus created by the large 1941-42 crop, record carry-over, and reduced European market. Normal domestic utilization of flaxseed in Argentina is 8,000,000 bushels, of which only 1,000,000 are crushed for oil, according to FAR. During 1942, however, the Argentine Grain Board, will assign up to 6,000,000 bushels for conversion into oil.

Frost Damages Southern Crops

Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, January 14: The cold wave carried subfreezing temperatures into the deep South, where damage to truck crops varied from slight to heavy. Most harm occurred in central Gulf sections, particularly Louisiana and Mississippi, where nearly all tender vegetation was killed and hardy truck injured. In the south Atlantic winter trucking section, damage appears small. In Florida freezing temperatures extended southward over the peninsula with considerable damage to truck in the north.

In Central and Northern States livestock suffered considerably from the cold weather but no widespread serious losses were reported. In the north Pacific area sleet and glaze storms damaged fruit and shade trees and broke down overhead wires in Oregon; breaking of power lines caused heavy loss in incubating eggs. In California considerable replanting of tomatoes and squash is necessary, due to damage by the recent freeze.

Electric Brooders Cut Pig Loss

Home-made electric brooders tested by Purdue University in cooperation with the USDA proved highly effective as pig-savers. Of 299 pigs farrowed alive in pens equipped with electric brooders, 245, or 82 percent, were alive at weaning time. Only 70.6 percent of 113 pigs farrowed alive in pens without brooders were still alive at weaning time. Electricity used during the test period averaged only 27 kilowatt hours per litter. Details of construction are in a leaflet, The Electric Pig Brooder, available free from the USDA.

West Rail Rule Aids Cheese Shipments

West coast dairy farmers are likely to receive substantial benefits as result of a new ruling permitting stopping-in-transit privileges for shipments of cheese. The new arrangement was granted by rail carriers following representations made by the SMA transportation Division.

Prior to adoption of the new privilege, the lowest tariff rate was based upon carload shipments of 40,000 pounds of cheese. Relatively few consuming centers are of sufficient size to dispose readily of cheese in such quantities. Now shipments can be made to the smaller markets at the lower carload rate.

15,000 Schools
Served by REA

Rural Electrification News, January: A total of 12,698 schools are reported to be served by REA lines, 3,446 more schools will be served when present construction is completed, and 5,836 schools have not applied for electric service although they were within 1,000 feet of REA lines. The total number of schools that can be served by existing REA-financed systems may be estimated to be about 23,000, and the total number of schools now actually served by REA-financed systems may be estimated to be in excess of 15,000.

To Supervise
Pan-American
Highway

Agriculture in the Americas, January: To supervise United States activities in connection with the agriculturally important Pan American Highway, the U. S. Public Roads Administration has established an Inter-American Regional Office and appointed as its chief E. W. James, veteran engineer and all-around enthusiast in the field of inter-American relations.

FSA Vet Co-ops
Save \$1,000,000
Loss in Animals

Georgia Extension Service, January 15: FSA says protection for some 30,000 small farmers in Region Five (Georgia, Florida, Alabama and South Carolina) has been provided through the Division of Cooperatives, making services of veterinarians available at low cost. H. O. Thomas, Georgia FSA co-op specialist, announces that in 110 counties of Region Five, veterinarians have agreed with FSA borrowers to perform services credited with saving more than \$1,000,000 in loss of animals.

Associations have been formed in 55 counties in Alabama, where the cooperatives have around 19,000 participants. Each farmer paid \$2.50 into the association pool. This year another dollar was added to the membership fee to care for medicines and vaccines. In Georgia there are approximately 7,000 members in 21 counties. The system in South Carolina differs slightly. There each member in the 30 counties pays \$1 to take his animals to seasonal clinics for examinations, treatment of minor injuries and ailments, and instruction in proper care.

Farmers Pay
Higher Wages
To Laborers

The Department reports sharply higher wages for farm labor and larger numbers of workers employed on farms compared with the same date last year. The number of family workers was slightly lower but the number of hired workers appreciably increased. The farm wage rate index January 1 was 166 percent of the 1910-14 average, compared with 165 October 1 and 124 a year earlier. The January 1942 index was at the highest point since 1930.

Farm wages were higher than a year earlier in all regions. Largest increases were in areas where competition with industries engaged in production of war materials was greatest. These areas included New England, East North Central States, and Pacific Coast. Wages with board declined slightly since October, but wages without board increased to more than offset this.

Pasteurization
Means More and
Better Cheese

One way for American Cheddar cheese manufacturers to furnish more cheese in the Food-for-Freedom campaign is to use methods that will insure a larger percentage of high-grade cheese. The average factory could materially increase the cheese suitable for Government purchase, merely by grading and pasteurizing milk so the cheese maker could control the process better than he is able to do with raw milk, says H. L. Wilson of BDI. Government requirements call for cheese of at least U. S. No. 1 grade. Lower grades cannot be handled because such cheese may not hold up long enough in storage or transit. AMS reports 15 percent of cheese offered for Government purchase is rejected because it is not of desired quality.

Civil
Service
Examinations

No. 195, Unassembled: principal home economist \$5600; senior home economist \$4600; home economist \$3800; associate home economist \$3200; assistant home economist \$2600; any specialized field; USDA, Federal Security Agency; applications will be accepted until sufficient number are received.

No. 196, Assembled: senior biological aid (injurious mammal control) \$2000; Fish and Wildlife Service; applications must be on file by February 24.

No. 193, Assembled: junior professional assistant \$2000; optional subjects, agricultural economist, agronomist, aquatic biologist (physiology archivist, bacteriologist (foods), biologist (wildlife), chemist, entomologist, forester, geologist, household equipment, olericulturist, pomologist, public welfare assistant, range conservationist, soil scientist, State Department assistant, statistician; applications must be on file by February 3.

CCC Offers
to Purchase
1939 Tobacco

CCC has offered to buy dark fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco from the 1939 crop, suitable for requirements of British manufacturers. The tobacco will be purchased on a basis of competitive bids at prices not in excess of the original cost of tobacco when purchased in auction markets, plus packing, transportation, storage, and other carrying charges to April 1. Total purchases will not exceed 500,000 pounds.

Fish From
Farm Lakes

AP report from Oklahoma City in Washington Star, January 7: Nelson H. Newman, Oklahoma State game warden, said lakes constructed in Oklahoma as part of a water conservation program might be cultured and stocked to raise crops of good eating fish. The suggestion is being studied by officials of other States where soil and water conservation programs have resulted in construction of hundreds of stock and irrigation ponds.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXXIV, No. 12

Section 1

January 16, 1942

WICKARD URGES
LARGEST FARM
PRODUCTION
IN HISTORY

Secretary Wickard today announced revised goals for farm production in 1942 substantially larger than the record output called for in the fall of 1941. He said: "The new 1942 goals, revised in view of Pearl Harbor, call for the greatest production in the history of American agriculture, and for putting every acre of land, every hour of labor, and every bit of farm machinery, fertilizer, and other supplies to the use which will best serve the nation's war time needs. The coming production season is the most crucial in the history of American agriculture..."

"Some of these goals will be very difficult to reach but we believe farmers can do it despite war time shortages of farm labor, machinery, and production supplies. For wheat, cotton, and tobacco, the goals should not be exceeded. To do so would waste precious labor and supplies. For the other commodities, if farmers are able to exceed the goals and processors can handle the products, the nation's interests would be served. In a word, we must produce to the limit in 1942 the things where shortages may occur under war time conditions, because if the war is a long one, it will become progressively more difficult to get production... The goals place particular emphasis on the production of oil bearing crops such as peanuts and soybeans so that our supplies of oils and fats may not be reduced too drastically, even though importations from the Far East are cut off.

"To encourage production, price and loan supports will be employed, including a loan on flaxseed averaging at least \$2.10 per bushel farm basis with location and grade differentials; purchases of soybeans at \$1.60 a bushel, farm basis, for designated varieties of U. S. No. 2 Yellow, with differentials, and Government purchases of peanuts at \$82 a ton for U. S. No. 1 White Spanish Type for oil, delivered at the approved local receiving agency, with differentials. The purchase price for No. 1 Runners will be \$78 a ton and \$70 a ton for Class A Virginias. Efforts will be made to step up the production of lard, tallow and grease in packing plants. To increase the supply of animal feeds, corn goals and corn acreage allotments are raised 10 percent and there will be no marketing quotas on corn this year... To release storage space for the 1942 wheat crop and as a further aid to necessary livestock production, a program will be announced shortly providing for the conversion of Ever-Normal Granary wheat into livestock and poultry feed. Farmers are increasing their hog and chicken numbers to such an extent that it will be possible to turn the additional food supplies into larger quantities of meat, lard and eggs than was thought possible four months ago when the first goals were announced.

L I B R A R Y
R E C E I V E D
★ JAN 21 1942 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture

January 16, 1942

The following table compares the revised goals for 1942 with the goals announced last September and the corresponding acreage, production or slaughter for 1941:

Commodity	Unit	1941	September goal	Revised Goal	% 1941
<u>Thousands of units</u>					
Milk	: lbs.	116,500,000	125,000,000	125,000,000	107
Eggs	: doz.	3,728,000	4,000,000	4,200,000	113
Chickens	: (Number)	585,000	644,000	644,000	110
					(slaughter)
(Farm production only, does not include non-farm production or commercial broiler output. The September goal has been re-stated in line with the revised estimate of numbers for 1941.)					
Hogs	: number	72,500	79,300	(slaughter) 83,000	114
Corn	: acres	87,164	87.5 to 90,000	92.5 to 95,000	108
Cotton	: acres	23,250	22 to 24,000	25,000	108
	(Within this acreage, a shift toward the production of longer staples will be encouraged in the areas where such cotton can be produced.)				
Wheat	: acres	62,400	50 to 55,000	55,000	88
Tobacco					
Flue-cured	: acres	732	762	843	115
Burley	: acres	357	358	383	107
Other domestic	: acres	261	247	272	104
Rice	: acres	1,245	1,200	1,320	106
Sugarcane	: acres	265	(No acreage restrictions in 1942)		
Sugar beets	: acres	775	(No acreage restrictions in 1942)		
Dry beans	: acres	2,304	Same as 1941	2,600	113
	(Goal for dry beans is increased acreage for white, pink and pinto beans, other varieties about the same acreage as in 1941.)				
Dry field peas	: acres	384	-	665	173
Canning peas	: cases	28,700	-	38,000	132
Canning tomatoes	: cases	34,000	-	40,000	118
Farm gardens	: number	4,431	about 5,760	About 5,760	130
Turpentine	: bbls.	285	400	450	158
Rosin	: bbls.	950	1,333	1,500	158
Cover crop seed	: acres	265	415	415	157
Soybeans	: acres	5,855	7,000	9,000	154
Flaxseed	: acres	3,367	Same as 1941	4,500	134
Peanuts	: acres	1,964	3,500	5,000	255
	(Goal for peanuts is about 1,600,000 acres for nuts, or same as 1941, and 3,400,000 acres for oil.)				

In addition to the goals for the commodities just listed, the expected acreage of other crops or production of other classes of livestock was also announced. These are the acreages or production which it is expected will be planted or produced in 1942 in view of the current supply and price outlook. In general, it is believed that adequate acreages or supplies of these crops and classes of livestock will be obtained without any special encouragement or additional price support.

The following table compares the expected acreages or production with the forecasts of last September and the accompanying data for 1941:

Commodity	Unit	1941	September Estimate	January Estimate	% 1941
Thousands of units :					
Cattle & calves	: number	25,905	28,000 (slaughter)	28,000	108
(The marketing of cattle & calves equal to the estimated)					
(production is recommended in order to stabilize cattle)					
(numbers and increase the available supply of meat.)					
Sheep & lambs	: number	22,630	22,900 (slaughter)	22,900	101
Wool	: no. shorn	48,900	51,200	51,200	105
Turkeys	: number	32,500	.. (slaughter)	35,750	110
Oats	: acres	39,363	40,000	40,000	102
Barley	: acres	15,050	About 14,375	16,000	106
Rye	: acres	5,500	Same as 1941	3,550	101
Grain Sorghum	: acres	9,397	9,375	10,000	106
All hay	: acres	71,893	74 to 75,000	72,000	100
Potatoes	: acres	2,793	About 3,060	About 3,060	110
Sweet potatoes	: acres	843	About 850	About 850	101
Fresh vegetables	:	:	:	:	
Comm. Truck	: acres	1,680	About 1,785	About 1,810	110
Market gardens	: acres	1,065	About 1,075	About 1,075	101
Canning vegetables - Other than peas and tomatoes; about same as 1941.					
Fruit	- Total production about same as 1941. Fruit production cannot be easily increased, and emphasis should be on prevention of waste and better distribution of utilization as between fresh, dried, and canned.				
Hay crop seed	: acres	3,923	-	4,919	125
Lumber	: bd. ft.	32,500,000	-	33,600,000	103
Pulp wood	: cords	14,300	-	14,300	100

Shops Repair
Miss. Farm
Machinery

Jackson (Miss.) News, January 1: Before spring plowing, farm implements of 60,000 to 70,000 Mississippi farmers will be put in good repair through vocational agriculture teachers and national defense training shops, A. P. Fatherree, State supervisor of vocational agriculture, predicts. Farmers will be offered use of 357 departments, most of which are well equipped with machinery to put farm implements in first-class condition.

Repairs Save
Tractor Fuel
Consumption

Urbana report in Bloomington Pantagraph, January 4: A saving of 10 gallons of fuel a day through proper adjustments of farm tractors may be of vital importance in 1942, in view of possible curtailment of domestic fuel supplies for defense. Tests by the Illinois College of Agriculture showed that besides decreasing fuel consumption as much as 10 gallons a day, repairs and adjustments on carburetors, governors, valves, and magnetos increase power by one third. Regular checking, repairing, and adjusting not only prevent more expensive repair and service costs but avoid delays and breakdowns in busy seasons.

R. C. Hay, Illinois Extension Service engineer, recommends having repair work done in early winter so farmers may have machines ready for early spring work. To aid Illinois farmers in machinery repair and maintenance, Mr. Hay and A. S. Paydon are holding a series of 43 county schools in cooperation with farm advisers, vocational agriculture teachers, manufacturers, and dealers.

Hat Industry
Seeks Fur
Substitutes

New York Times, January 9: With imports of rabbit furs, straw hat bodies, and braids curtailed further through extension of war to the Pacific, the men's hat industry is trying to develop fur substitutes and increase straw and braid sources of supply in the Western Hemisphere, it was reported yesterday to the meeting of the Hat Industry and Allied Trades. Imports of rabbit skins from Australia and fiber bodies and braids from the Philippines, Dutch East Indies and British Far East possessions have been curtailed or cut off. The industry is attempting to have sources in Mexico, the West Indies, and Central and South America step up their production of fiber bodies and braids.

Wartime Animal
Disease Control
In Britain

The Journal of American Veterinary Medical Association, January, contains a survey of wartime animal-disease control in Great Britain, presented at the annual meeting in December of the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association, by Adolph Eichhorn, director of the Beltsville Animal Disease Station. Dr. Eichhorn was sent to Britain by request of the British Ministry of Agriculture, to discuss measures for controlling infectious diseases of animals.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXXIV, No. 13

Section 1

January 19, 1942

WICKARD SAYS U. S.
FACES SHORTAGE
OF SUGAR, OILS

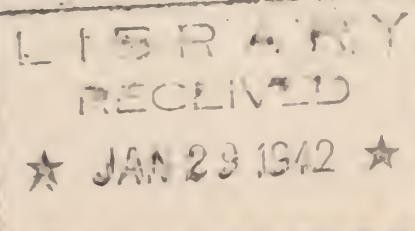
New York Herald Tribune, January 19: Secretary of Agriculture Wickard warned the nation last night it faces a shortage of sugar, edible fats and oils, and possibly other farm products before the end of the present year. He said the country must be prepared to use substitutes, such as honey, maple sugar, and corn syrup. Mr. Wickard spoke as a guest of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt on her Sunday night program over a NBC network.

"The sugar situation is perhaps the most critical," said Secretary Wickard, "because ordinarily we produce only about one-third of our national requirements, and we depend on Cuba, the Philippines, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico for much of our supply." He said efforts were being made to increase imports of sugar from the still accessible sources and supplement them with imports from Central and South America. Although stores of fats and oils for use in shortening, dressings, and manufacture of soap is larger than in normal times, it will only last the year, said Mr. Wickard, and "by 1943, unless we produce more fats at home, our total supply may grow short."

"We are one of the 26 nations whose resources for winning the war are to be shared, and placed wherever there is need," he continued. "We do not know how many people we shall be called upon to feed outside the borders of the United States. Neither do we know how great the difficulties in the way of increasing our farm production may become, through shortages of rubber, steel, fertilizer, and so on, but farmers and processors and handlers of farm products are going to do their level best to meet the goals for higher production in 1942." The shortage in certain articles of food does not mean, however, that there will be reduction in the total amount of foodstuffs available to the civilian population, Mr. Wickard said.

FRUITS, VEGETABLE
INDUSTRY MEETS

Belleair, Florida, report in New York Times, January 19: Leaders in the nation's fruit and vegetable industry agreed yesterday that the average American may have to do without such luxury foods as melons during the war because of labor shortages and restriction of shipping facilities. Delegates to the convention of the U. S. Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association were of the opinion, however, that there will not be any great rise in prices of staple fruits and vegetables unless production and transportation costs force increases or unless some unforeseen demand far exceeds the supply. Some delegates predicted rationing of tires may hamper the field-to-market movements of produce.



Methods Keep
Tobacco Seed
Longer

News Service, Florida College of Agriculture, January 15: Tobacco seed may be kept in good viable condition for five years or longer by storing in a tight container and using anhydrous calcium chloride as the drying agent or by keeping them in an electric refrigerator, according to Dr. R. R. Kincaid, North Florida Experiment Station plant pathologist. Tobacco seed stored under ordinary room conditions in Florida seldom remain satisfactory for planting for more than three years, but the storage methods developed by Dr. Kincaid will keep them in good condition for five years or more.

World Power
in Health

Newsweek, January 12: Of all major national groups, Americans are the healthiest, according to a study presented last week by Dr. Ellsworth Huntington, Yale University, at a New York meeting of the Association of American Geographers. Food-consumption studies enabled Dr. Huntington to estimate index figures showing what countries are best fed. The United States, with 92, ranks No. 1 among great powers, although New Zealand with 100 and Canada with 98 top the general list. Other warring nations come in the following order: Great Britain, 83; Germany, 71; Italy, 47; Japan, 29; Russia, 26; and China 17.

Information
on Food for
Freedom

T. Swann Harding, in Printers' Ink, January 2: The Chilean Nitrate Educational Bureau, Inc., has issued informative advertising based on the USDA campaign for food for Britain. It represents institutional advertising at its best and merits emulation. The first two advertisements are each complete units and are appearing in about 14 farm journals.

The Food for Freedom program, coupled with the post-war planning program, represents the most stupendous and important social and economic undertaking ever attempted in the United States. Any advertiser who stops to understand its implications can help the nation and help himself. Food manufacturers can get Government assistance in preparing master sheets which define good nutrition and use these in writing educational advertisements. Excellent background material appears in such books as "The American and His Food," by Richard Cummings Washburn, and in such Government reports as TNEC Monograph No. 35 on "Large-Scale Organization in the Food Industries."

Milk Delivery
Restriction
Recommended

Washington Times-Herald, January 9: OPM has recommended to a newly formed dairy industries committee that house-to-house deliveries of milk be limited to every other day so as to conserve truck tires and gasoline and to prolong the lives of vehicles. Defense Coordinator J. B. Eastman announced Government plans to stop all production of heavy trucks for ordinary commercial and civilian uses after March 1. He said heavy carriers are needed by the Army, Navy, War Department, and other defense agencies.

January 19, 1942

AMS ReportEmphasizesAdaptability

AMS Chief states in his annual report, issued January 14. This adaptability to varying needs of agriculture was demonstrated during the World War, the depression of the early 1930's, and the great droughts of 1934 and 1936, Mr. Kitchen says. The present emergency has been no exception.

"Droughts, floods, and freezes require the timely and accurate reports on extent of damage," Mr. Kitchen says. "Shifts in marketing methods require special market-reporting techniques. New conditions require research that may be followed by new standards of revision of existing standards." The report shows how National Defense has increased demand for detailed statistics on production, handling, and storing of farm products.

Plant ResearchImproves CropsNeeded in War

Among types of peace-time research now paying war-time dividends, Dr. E. C. Auchter, BPI, chief, in his annual report issued January 13, cites work begun several years ago in cooperation with a commercial concern to establish plantings of abaca (manila hemp) in Central America. The planting was enlarged in 1940 and further increases are planned. Abaca is used widely for ropes on farms, in industry, and especially in the Navy. It had been imported from the Philippines.

Another instance of peace-time research is work in developing extra long staple cottons. Sea Island cotton has the longest and strongest fibers of any type, and has been used in manufacture of balloons and parachute cloths, gas cells for dirigibles, and airplane wing coverings. New strains of Sea Island coming into production in 1942 have even longer and finer fiber, which makes them more useful in meeting war needs.

NDAC Tomato
Seed Mailed
to Hawaii

N.D. Agricultural College News Service: Seed of the Bounty tomato, high-performing variety developed at NDAC, was recently sent to Hawaii where its earliness and high yielding ability will produce a good crop before mosaic and spotted wilt, two serious diseases of tomatoes in Hawaii, end the growing season. Limited plantings of Bounty in Hawaii last year showed this advantage for the NDAC variety, and recently there was a request for more seed. Many instances of the excellent performance of Bounty have been reported since distribution of 37,000 trial packets of seed last year to experiment stations and gardeners. Supplies of seed are now available from commercial seed companies.

Farm-Home Talks,
Week Jan. 19-24

Among radio talks scheduled for the National Farm and Home Hour, week of January 19-24, are the following: January 20—American Agriculture Mobilizes; January 21—Regular Medical Care for Farm Families, Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, USPHS, Dr. R. C. Williams, Chief Medical Officer, FSA, and farm woman; January 23—On the Food-For-Freedom Front, John Baker, USDA.

Lend-Lease Food
Shipments to
December 1

Agricultural commodities delivered to the British Government for Lend-Lease shipment totalled more than 2,650,000,000 pounds to December 1, 1941, the Department says. Total cost of these commodities, delivered at shipping points since operations started last April, was about \$300,000,000. Deliveries for shipment during November, as reported by the Administrator of Agricultural Marketing, amounted to 450,000,000 pounds of food and other farm products, costing more than \$50,000,000.

"War in the Pacific has not changed our basic program for agricultural commodity Lend-Lease operations," said Roy F. Hendrickson, Administrator. "We are continuing heavy purchases to make available the vital supply of food for England and Russia. We are also buying food and feed supplies to meet the needs of our territories under separate congressional authority."

Aims at Record
1942 Production
of Dry Beans

An all-time record supply of 20,000,000 100-pound bags of dry edible beans, field run basis, under normal growing conditions should be produced from the new acreage goal of 2,600,000 acres announced for this crop by Secretary Wickard for farm production in 1942. This quantity exceeds by 9 percent the record 1941 production, and is 14 percent higher than the average produced during the five seasons from 1935 through 1939.

1941 Egg Lay
of 40 Billion
Breaks Record

The Nation's poultry flocks broke all records during 1941 with a total production of over 40 billion eggs. Hens not only laid 5 percent more eggs than in 1940 and 4 percent more than in the previous record year of 1930, but they also topped all former per-bird production marks. Rate of lay per bird was 5 percent over the 1940 rate and 3 percent higher than the old record in 1938.

Exceedingly high production in December boosted the year's totals and clinched the new records. Egg output was 15 percent larger than in December 1940, and 48 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) December average. Rate of lay for the month was 8 percent larger than for December 1940 and 40 percent over the 10-year average. Farm flocks in December averaged 341,256,000 layers, largest number for the month since 1930.

Corn for
Alcohol
Production

The Department announces a plan for sale of corn by CCC to processors for production of ethyl alcohol, acetone, and butyl alcohol. Use of corn for distillation will conserve sugar and molasses previously used extensively in production of ethyl alcohol. The program also will provide additional supplies of by-products for feeding and for manufacture of mixed feeds.

CCC will enter into contracts with processors for sale of corn on a delivered basis. The price will be based on the price of ethyl alcohol (SD2B) 188-190 proof, in tank car, established by OPA. At present, the price for ethyl alcohol is 50 cents per gallon. So long as this price continues, CCC will sell corn delivered at 85 cents per bushel.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXXIV, No. 14

Section 1

January 20, 1942

CANADA RESTRICTS
PULPWOOD EXPORTS

AP report from Ottawa in Washington Star, January 19: As a result of serious local shortages in Canada, certain pulpwood products have been placed on the list of articles for which an export permit must be obtained before they are shipped from Canada, Trade Minister J. A. MacKinnon has announced. The intention is to avoid "undue dislocation" of normal supplies of pulpwood for both Canadian and United States mills.

After February 1, permits will be required covering all shipments from Canada of pulpwood of spruce, balsam, hemlock, jackpine or poplar, in the form of cordwood or logs. Mr. MacKinnon said that in placing pulpwood under export permit control it was not proposed "in any way to discriminate against established United States interests which have been accustomed to derive their supplies of pulpwood from Canada".

WORLD-WIDE
"FOOD STAMP"
PLAN SUGGESTED

New York Times, January 15: The plan used in the United States for disposal of surplus agricultural products may help solve the problem of distribution for increased production during the post-war period.

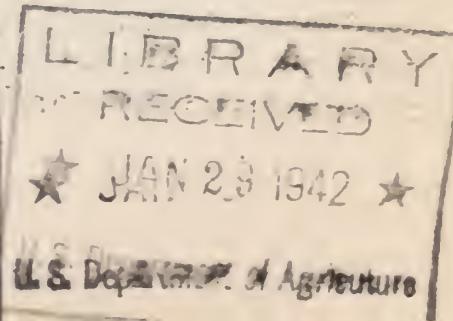
Sir Kenneth Lee, representative in the United States for the Industrial and Export Council of the British Board of Trade, said yesterday at the annual convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association in New York City. He declared the U. S. Government stamp plan for disposal of agricultural surpluses achieves the double objective of feeding the needy and maintaining production, in contrast to the present system of stopping production with loss of sales, which increases numbers of the needy.

"When this war is over," Sir Kenneth declared, "the United States and the British Empire, and perhaps other producing countries, may have to feed and provide raw materials and other things for starving countries.... with surpluses, which will be amply paid for in human prosperity.

NRPB REPORT
GIVES POST
WAR AIMS

Baltimore Sun, January 15: A post-war boom instead of a depression was forecast by the National Resources Planning Board in a report which President Roosevelt sent to Congress yesterday. The report also

asserted that even though taxes soar during the war period, taxpayers still will have more money left for private expenditures than they had in peace-time. In a message accompanying the report, Mr. Roosevelt told Congress it "outlines some of our major objectives in planning to win the peace." He explained the board is "the planning arm of my executive office" and "at my direction, it is correlating plans and programs under consideration in many Federal, State, and private organizations for post-war full employment, security, and rebuilding America."



Use BloodAlbumin as an
Emulsifier

New York Experiment Station, Geneva, January 10: Despite belief to the contrary, oil and water mix under proper conditions and oil sprays play an important part in combating insect pests of fruit trees.

Scientists at the station have just announced results of tests with emulsifying agents and recommend blood albumin as giving outstanding performance. Its moderate cost, availability as a by-product of the meat-packing industry, and ease of handling are further considerations.

Because it imparts greater oil-depositing quality to the spray mixture, use of blood albumin as an emulsifier makes it possible to reduce the oil content in the spray mixture when combating pests like the fruit-tree leaf roller from 6 percent where another common emulsifier is used to 4 percent where blood albumin is used. Tests by the station specialists indicate that 2 ounces of blood albumin in 100 gallons of spray mixture give best results. Blood albumin is not to be confused with other products derived from blood, such as dried blood and blood meal. These materials have practically no value as emulsifiers.

Southern ClayUseful in
Insecticides

Science Service release, December 31: Dr. A. A. Nikitin, research chemist of the Tennessee Copper Company, told the A. A. A. S. that the boll weevil, potato leaf hopper, Mexican bean beetle, Japanese

beetle, white-fringed beetle, and many other insect pests can be fought with dusts containing talc or fine white clay mined in the hills of Georgia and Carolinas, combined with copper compounds and other poisonous chemicals. Even without the poisons, the white dusts alone will repel many pests, making them seek food elsewhere than on valuable crop plants, Dr. Nikitin stated. This repellent effect is especially valuable against sucking insects like leaf hoppers, which are difficult to poison.

Hog-Round CottonMarketing Bad
for Industry

Agricultural News Service (Oklahoma A & M College):

The old "hog-round" system of marketing cotton (selling cotton in the seed before grading) has not yet disappeared from Oklahoma; it is still operating to the detriment of the cotton industry. In a study of quality-price relationships of cotton at local markets during the seasons of 1936 and 1937 and just released, the agricultural economics department at the Experiment Station concluded that where cotton quality has no bearing on market price, the situation imposes heavy penalties. Recommendations in the report point towards establishment of a marketing system that is based on the quality of individual bales of cotton.

Synthetic
Rubber
Program

New York Journal of Commerce, January 16: Pooling of patents, resources, experience, and technical skills by the rubber, chemical, and petroleum industries

should make possible successful attainment of the nation's 400,000-ton synthetic rubber program, Dr. E. R. Weidlein, chief, OPM chemicals branch, said yesterday. Many technical difficulties have been avoided by pooling of patents and technical information. The best example of this is the fact that the production program agreed upon and now under way will avoid use of chlorine, widely used in war production. Enough raw materials are now in sight for half the proposed program.

Tests on TVA
Metaphosphate
Fertilizer

Better Farms, January 1: Ninety-five tons of metaphosphate, the new TVA fertilizer, have been shipped to New York state for testing on farms in 16 counties. The tests are part of a national program in which farmers participate with the Extension Services, and TVA. The fertilizer is used only on such soil-building crop as permanent pastures, established legume hays, and small grains seeded with legumes and grasses.

The metaphosphate is of higher analysis than any phosphatic fertilizer in common use, officials report. The material is for demonstration only and cannot be purchased. Equally good results may be had by equal amounts of phosphoric acid in the form of ordinary superphosphate, it is said. Concentrated fertilizers effect savings in bagging, freight and handling costs.

Basement
Window
Hotbeds

Country Gentleman, January: Five thousand or more vegetable and flowering plants for the garden may be started in the late winter and young plants grown to a good size for garden planting in a three by six foot basement window hotbed built on the south side of the house where it will receive full sunlight during the late winter and early spring. By opening the basement window, the warm air from the cellar will circulate and keep the young plants from freezing at night. During extreme cold nights the glass on the outside should be protected with a covering of carpet or several thicknesses of burlap.

Cooperative
Oil Circuit

Cooperative Digest, December: Oil from a cooperatively owned Indiana well will soon flow through a co-op pipe line to a co-op refinery. Thence in co-op transports to bulk plants and tank wagons it will complete a cooperative journey to the Indiana farmers who sunk the well, laid the pipe line, built the refinery, bought and operate the transports and tank wagons. The well was brought in last month by the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association on its first 20-acre lease about seven miles from its refinery at Mt. Vernon.

Brazilian
Export-Import
Bureau

Agriculture in the Americas, January: An Export-Import Bureau has been established in the Bank of Brazil to stimulate and assist in exportation of native products and seek favorable terms for importation of foreign products into Brazil. The bureau will lend financial aid, where necessary, to producers of exportable merchandise; finance importation of merchandise necessary for domestic industries; purchase and store Brazilian products for export; purchase foreign products essential to Brazilian national economy; and cooperate in financial and trade agreements.

Civil Service
Examination

No. 199, Unassembled -- Training Specialist, \$2600 to \$5600. Optional fields: general (diversified techniques); general (motion-picture technique); trade and industrial. Applications will be accepted until further notice. Persons who have eligibility on register of training specialists as result of Announcement No. 77 of 1941 need not apply, as their eligibility will be continued.

New Device
Measures
Soil Moisture

Business Week, December 27: Little pieces of porous plaster of paris mean additional thousands of tons of food grown on western irrigated acres this next crop-season. Buried permanently at various depths in the fields, they measure moisture and help farmers make the best use of the water supply. The apparatus was designed by G. J. Bouyoucos and A. H. Mick, Michigan Experiment Station, in 1940. Beet companies and other large processors of irrigated-area products seized upon it eagerly and conducted extensive field tests in 1941.

The plaster has wires set in it and a modification of the Wheatstone bridge is used to test resistances. A resistance of 400 to 600 ohms indicates plenty of moisture; at 2,500 ohms, half the available moisture has gone, 7,000 ohms, three-fourths gone; 50,000 to 80,000 ohms, soil is absolutely dry.

Federal
Reclamation
Program

John C. Page, Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation, in Land Policy Review, January: The bureau has completed facilities in the past 10 years which have provided a water supply for more than 300,000 acres in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. This land together with 300,000 irrigated acres given a supplementary supply of water has created or preserved a means of self-support for 15,000 families.

The water conservation and utilization projects of the Bureau, while relatively small, can exert a profound influence on surrounding regions. One irrigated acre will generally stabilize the agricultural economy of 3 to 4 other acres of farmland, but in the range country a single acre under irrigation will bolster fully 30 others not under irrigation.

Twelve water conservation and utilization projects have been approved for construction by the Bureau of Reclamation. Investigations are in progress on 35 more. The National Resources Planning Board, USDA, Work Projects Administration, and Civilian Conservation Corps are participants in this new aspect of reclamation.

Baby Pig
Disease

North American Veterinarian, January: Louis N. Morin's presentation of a method (article, Butter, Fat and Baby Pigs) whereby newborn pigs can be successfully fed with enriched cow's milk suggests a practical solution to the problem of hypoglycemia in newborn pigs or the so-called "baby pig disease."

The Illinois Experiment Station has reported that this condition has been observed for the past eight years, sporadic outbreaks of a highly fatal malady occurring in newborn pigs on widely separated farms. Losses in 25 herds were found to represent from 5 to 95 percent of the pigs farrowed during the season.

Second Semester
Graduate School

The USDA Graduate School has issued its Bulletin of Courses for the second semester, to begin February 2. Information may be obtained from telephone extension 5943, or Room 1031 South Building.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXXIV, No. 15

Section 1

January 21, 1942

ARGENTINA TO
ALLOCATE IMPORTS
FROM U.S.

said it will direct the Central Bank of Argentina on allocation of products, adding that U. S. export quotas are "insufficient for Argentine needs."

Allocations for 20 essential agricultural and industrial chemicals, for farm equipment, iron and steel, and rayon to Pan American nations were announced January 15 by OPM. At the Pan American conference on the same day, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles declared allocations were sufficient to meet essential needs of these commodities. He also assured the foreign ministers at the conference that the U.S. would continue to supply economic necessities to Pan American nations.

TEMPORARY CEILINGS
ON ANIMAL FEED
PRODUCTS

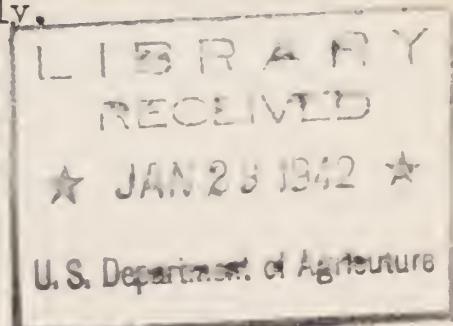
AP report in New York Herald Tribune, January 21: OPA yesterday established temporary price ceilings on animal products used as feed for livestock and poultry.

OPA said prices since the outbreak of the war had gone up about \$12.50 a ton and it was believed supplies were being held back in anticipation of further price increases. The temporary ceilings stabilize prices for feed at levels prevailing January 17.

A permanent price schedule will be established on completion of further OPA studies of the situation. Fourteen different commodities, including blood meal, blood flour, meat scraps, and bone meal, are covered by the ceiling. At the same time, OPA fixed temporary maximum prices for sales by processors of fish meal, also based on January 17 prices. Fish meal prices have increased about \$16 a ton during the last two months, OPA said.

SUGAR COMPANY
TO INCREASE
PRODUCTION 50%

New York Herald Tribune, January 21: Cuban-American Sugar Company will be able to increase its production this year by about 50 percent, due to its policy of maintaining large surplus supplies of cane during the past several years, D. M. Keiser, president, yesterday said at the annual meeting of the company in Jersey City. On the basis of normal yields, a 50-percent increase in Cuban-American Company output would bring its total annual production to about 1,500,000 bags (sugar or molasses equivalent) against 1,000,000 bags last year. Additional cane plantings may raise the 1943 yield to between 1,700,000 and 1,800,000 bags, but the company is proceeding cautiously to avoid an over-supply.



Benefits of
School Lunch
Program

Washington Roundup, in *Country Gentleman*, January, comments on Federal school-lunch program. Contrary to popular ideas that under-privileged children in the cities would be the chief beneficiaries, 60 percent of the needy children and 75 percent of the schools where the program is in effect are in rural areas. Improvement in school attendance, attentiveness, scholarship, and discipline are among the gains, according to Federal officials. In Talbot County, Maryland, attendance picked up 20 percent. Full benefits depend considerably on local cooperation. In a Massachusetts county one hundred parents contributed one dollar each to help their county selectmen purchase equipment for a school kitchen and buy food to supplement the Government list.

In other communities parents contributed equipment for school kitchens, sold tickets to dances, parties, shows, and showers to raise funds. Some Maryland parents and school children planted gardens and canned the products for school lunches. In Aroostook County, Maine, where schools and Government warehouses are far apart, trucks donated by communities, garagemen and others transport food.

Cooperatives
and Futures
Markets

R. C. Dorsey, CEA, in *Cooperative Digest*, December: "Rights and privileges of farmer cooperatives on commodity exchanges are safeguarded by the Commodity Exchange Act. Today nearly all the 20-odd large-scale grain marketing cooperatives are members of one or more commodity exchanges. A number of the larger produce and purchasing associations are also members of commodity futures markets. These cooperatives have a farmer membership, direct or affiliated, of more than 500,000 farmers.....

"'The farmer's real interest is a fair price and stable marketing conditions,' says J. M. Mehl, CEA Chief. 'To the extent that the futures markets can contribute toward that end, farmers in general, like the cooperatives which are members of the exchanges, have a stake in the proper operation of the futures markets.'"

"Breather Bags"
for Avocados

Business Week, December 27: One week more of life for avocados in transit has been added by a new idea in packing, based on the fact that the fruit "breathes," deteriorating fast on its travels unless protected. A Calavo association near Los Angeles packs in "breather bags" made of a new cotton plastic, cellophane type. It is slightly porous, admitting enough air to keep fruit in good condition. The individual bagged fruits are packed in excelsior.

Latin American
Grocers To Study
U.S. Methods

Agriculture in the Americas, January: The National Association of Retail Grocers plans to have its grocers' study course, used by the National Grocers Institute, translated into Spanish for distribution to retailers in Central and South America. Arrangements are also being made to issue a Portuguese edition for use by Brazilian grocers.

Illinois
Mastitis
Prevention

North American Veterinarian, January: The Illinois Extension Service and College of Agriculture have issued a 17-page mimeographed booklet, A Herd Program of Mastitis Prevention and Control, designed to promote voluntary cooperation of herd-owners with local veterinarians and the Animal Pathology Laboratory in an effort to suppress mastitis in Illinois herds. In the back is a detachable form for the herd-owner to sign and return to the Extension Service. Herein the owner states that he practices mastitis prevention in his dairy herd, and requests laboratory mastitis tests of milk samples. These tests are run without cost by the Animal Pathology Laboratory, local veterinarians being engaged by the owners to collect and submit the samples.

Latin America
May Join Tariff
Suspension

Washington Star, January 19: Secretary of State Hull indicated today that the principle of an agreement with Canada for suspension of tariff duties on military supplies moving between the two countries for the duration of the war might be extended to such dealings with Latin America. He said the matter was largely one for the other American republics to decide.

Army Develops
Many Substitute
Materials

Chicago Tribune, January 11: In a drive to reduce the use of critical and strategic materials, the Army in the past six months has introduced substitutes for a wide range of materials from asbestos to zinc in 800 products. Critical materials are defined by the Army as those available in this country in quantities insufficient for emergency needs, and strategic materials are essential ones which must be imported. Satisfactory substitutes have been found for bronze finishes previously used for 174 products. The use of brass has been eliminated from 116 items, zinc from 93, nickel from 78, copper from 66, bronze from 68, aluminum from 58, and linen from 24. Substitutes for cork, chromium, cadmium, nickel steel, rubber, manila fiber, magnesium, silk, lead, asbestos, and paper have been found for use in many articles.

American
Agriculture
in Wartime

The Commonwealth, January 16: This week we present the first of a two-part discussion of the new American farm program by T. Swann Harding of the USDA. The current installment is largely historical and explains why American agriculture suffered such a decline after 1920. It carries the farm story right down to the present day. Next week Mr. Harding will present in some detail the government's farm plans for 1942 and following.

Price Ceilings
on Wool, Yarn
for Army Use

AP report in Washington Star, January 19: Government price ceilings were established yesterday on wool and yarn used by manufacturers in producing Army O. D. serge, shirting flannel and underwear. OPA said the ceilings, reflecting last October 1-15 price levels, were designed especially to permit small manufacturers to bid on large Army contracts.

Veterinarians
and National
Defense

Editorial in Journal of Americal Veterinary Medical Association, January: Among the emergency projects started by the AVMS in December are: 1) Study of needs for veterinary service in areas where it is now insufficient or lacking, with a view to determining how it may be supplied; 2) project to bring about greatest possible utilization of practitioners in state and federal disease-control work; 3) Effort to have a veterinary member on all state and county farm advisory boards; 4) outlines prepared by the Committee on Public Relations containing suggestions for talks by veterinarians before various civic and agricultural groups on subjects pertinent to the increased production program.

Grinding
Feed on
the Farm

W. C. Krueger, N. J. Extension Service, in Electricity on the farm, January: Increased feed prices suggest that home grinding and mixing of locally produced feeds can save money. Remarkable progress has been made the past few years in the development of highly efficient, small-power feed grinders designed for electric power. Grinders for average size dairy herds and for poultry plants for as many as 5,000 birds can be handled with a two-horse-power motor. Direct connected jobs combining grinder and motor in one unit are available in as small as one-half horse-power sizes.

Cost of grinding varies with fineness of the product but for poultry and dairy feeds, where medium ground grains are most effective, the power cost will not exceed three cents per 100 pounds of feed ground. Efficient operation of small grinding units necessitates automatic delivery of feed to and from the grinder. This is readily accomplished by gravity bins.

Japanese Diet
Defective

Medical Record, January 7: The people of Japan subsist on a defective diet, Dr. James A. Tobey told members of the New York Institute of Dietetics in New York recently. The principal item in the Japanese national diet is polished rice, according to Dr. Tobey, who pointed out that such milled rice is devoid of the vitamins and minerals necessary for health. When there is a shortage of white rice, the Japanese use a mixture of barley and poor rice, along with soybeans, some root vegetables, and a little fish. The Japanese have also been experimenting with edible weeds and seaweeds, ground fish bones, grasshoppers, and even water snakes for food purposes, the speaker declared.

Germany sends
Grain, Butter
to Finland

Blair Bolles, in Washington Star, January 19: The German government, drawing on fields and pastures of countries it controls has agreed to send Finland 150,000 tons of grain, enough to satisfy needs of the Finns until their new crops are ready, and has sent Finland during the last three weeks 2,000,000 kilograms of butter, enough to double the butter ration in Finnish cities.

News of the grain agreement and butter shipment were obtained yesterday from official informants here. Fifty thousand tons of grain already have arrived in Finland and the rest is expected there by February 1.

DAILY DIGEST

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. LXXXIV, No. 16

Section 1

January 22, 1942

DRINK ONLY
MIK FROM
TESTED COWS

Editorial in Wallaces' Farmer, January 10: We suggest again that farmers be sure the milk they use at home comes from a cow that has been tested for Bang's disease. Farmers working around cows or sows that have aborted are likely to pick up the disease, and so can families if they only drink the milk. In people, the disease is called Malta, or undulant fever.

Doctors can find out whether a suspect has Malta fever by the skin test, agglutination test and a laboratory test involving isolation of the germ from a blood culture of the patient. The Iowa Health Department, in investigating an outbreak at Marcus, Iowa, used all three tests in making sure what was wrong.

ALLOCATION OF
MATERIALS FOR
LATIN AMERICA

New York Times, January 15: The quantities of materials allocated by the United States for the use of Latin America thus far in the first quarter of this year were revealed yesterday by Douglas MacKearie, director, OPM Division of Purchases. Among the allocations is \$13,000,000 for farm equipment. The announcement covered only 26 of the 110 commodities of which this Government expects to make allocations to enable Latin American nations to maintain their internal economies during the war. Allocations of other materials will be made as rapidly as surveys being conducted here and abroad under direction of the Economic Defense Board can be completed.

CONTROL OF
"ENCEPHALO"
DISEASE

W. M. Hammon, M.D., University of California, in A.M.A. Journal, January 3: Reports of encephalomyelitis, or encephalitis, in horses and man, frequent instances of isolation of the viruses, and serologic tests give data regarding the geographic distribution of infections and suggest that new areas are being involved each year and that the disease is reappearing in areas apparently free from it for long periods of time.

The western virus has been reported from every state west of the Mississippi River. The eastern infection in 1940 was found in Alabama and in 1941 in several parts of Texas. With knowledge of the means of transmission and of the apparent spread and distribution, physicians are now ready to face the important problem of what they can do about it. Undoubtedly a carefully planned and well correlated program should envision the problem as a national or international one, rather than one of states or counties alone.

January 22, 1942

Cattle-Louse
Control

C. D. Lowe, USDA, in *Country Gentleman*, January: Twenty-seven Carolina counties reported favorably on a cattle-louse control powder recommended by Clemson Agricultural College entomologists and widely used in the State last winter. The powder is made of 20 pounds derris dust (5 percent rotenone), 10 pounds pyrethrum flowers, 8 pounds powdered naphthalene, and 62 pounds talc or fine kaolin.

The powder is applied along the backs of cattle from the poll to the tailhead when the hair is dry. A second application fourteen days following the first kills lice that have hatched in the meantime. The cost of this powder has been running about fifty cents per pound ready for use, when the ingredients are purchased in quantity for cooperative use. One pound will treat about ten head of cattle.

P.R. Sugar
Freight Rate
Increased

New York Journal of Commerce, January 21: An increase of 8 cents a hundred pounds for transportation of sugar from Puerto Rico to Atlantic and Gulf ports was approved yesterday by the Maritime Commission. The Commission said there was no evidence the new rates will affect movement of sugar from Puerto Rico or prices in the United States, or curtail production in Puerto Rico.

Quick Freezing
of Eggs
in Home

Electricity on the Farm, January: Locker-plant patrons may store eggs in their lockers during the heavy laying season, experiments at the Oregon School of Home Economics indicate. A successful procedure for small-scale freezing of eggs, as well as experiments with the use of frozen eggs in cooking, has been carried out at Oregon State College. Experiments show that the addition of a small amount of honey to the eggs before freezing is the most effective treatment, though salt, sugar, or corn syrup may be used.

Colombian
Dairy Industry

Agriculture in the Americas, January: Plans for the formation of La Industria Colombiana de Leches at Bogota, Colombia, have been announced. It is the hope of the new association to improve local dairy stock by modern methods of sanitation and hygiene and by importing improved breeding stock. The organization, largest of its kind in Colombia, will be backed by the Institute of Industrial Development.

Plans to
Make Rubber
from Milkweed

AP report from Los Angeles in *Washington Star*, January 19: D. B. Lewis, machinery company executive, said yesterday the world's first plant for commercial production of rubber from milkweed would be established this winter in Louisiana. Mr. Lewis said his associate, William A. Sharpe had developed an economical method of producing a high grade of rubber from the plant which grows wild in California.

Japan and Our
Tea Supplies

Business Week, December 27: From the U. S. stand-point, Japan does not figure as a supplier of tea, but it might seriously interfere with supplies from India, Ceylon, Java, and Sumatra. The latter four countries grow "black" tea, the current U. S. favorite. Japan and its dominated areas grow "green" tea. While "green" was once the big factor in tea sales it has latterly dropped off to nothing. In the fiscal year of 1940-41, it made up only 20 percent of imports, and since the freezing of Japanese credits last July it disappeared. Shippers estimate that they have 40,000,000 pounds of imports in stock, a five-month supply.

Presenting
Food for
Freedom Plan

C. L. Smith, Washington County, Arkansas, agricultural agent, tells in Extension Service Review, January, how the county defense board is presenting the Food for Freedom program. To date, says Mr. Smith, "neighborhood meetings have been our best approach. However, we are not overlooking our nearby radio station, KUOA, at Siloam Springs; newspaper articles; special letters; leaflets; and individual letters to key farmers in the county as ways of keeping the farm defense program constantly before Washington County farm families. We are proceeding on the basis that the hens and milk cows, particularly in our county, do not know their bosses have signed them up in the Food for Freedom program, so the owners will have to be reminded often until our goals are reached."

Tenn. Sweet
Hybrid Resists
Corn Earworm

Market Growers Journal, January 1: Back in 1924 work was begun looking towards development of a sweet corn variety for Tennessee that would have higher quality than those in general use and would resist corn ear-worms. The result has been the Tennessee Sweet Hybrid.

A recent leaflet, University of Tennessee Circular No. 75, gives comparative results for 1939 and 1940. Compared with Golden Cross this variety is distinctly superior in resistance to ear-worm damage, but is somewhat inferior in yield of ears by count. For cannery tonnage the new one is superior. Tennessee Sweet Hybrid shows 69 percent marketable ears, while Golden Cross shows 64 percent. Other varieties tested range from 41 percent to 55 percent salable. Yields were high, ranging from 15,600 to 20,400 ears per acre.

Louisiana 4-H
Club Calf Plan

W. T. Cobb, Louisiana State University, in Coastal Cattleman, January: An important factor in livestock development in Louisiana is the 4-H Calf Club. Organized five years ago by the Extension Service as a regular project, the club has grown from an initial 33 members, showing 37 calves of mediocre quality at New Orleans in 1936, to a present membership of over 1,000 boys and girls feeding well over a thousand calves. The quality of the calves has improved more than appeared possible a few years ago. The effects of these calves on the farmers in the communities scattered all over the state has been to teach them in a most effective way the necessity for well bred animals and the effects that ample feed will have.

Okla. Cotton
Picking at
Standstill

Oklahoma City report to New York Journal of Commerce, January 21: Due to cold weather, cotton harvesting is almost at a standstill. The little cotton that is left is of very low grade and is being picked by farmers themselves without hired help. Picking will probably not be finished until the end of January.

Fruit Products
Made on Farms

Donald K. Tressler, in Farm Research (Geneva, N.Y., Experiment Station) January 1: In recent years farmers who operate roadside stands have found they can extend their sales throughout the year by converting their fruit into juices and other products. The list of products which can be made on the farm is very large. Some of those now being prepared from fruits are: frozen fruits, especially strawberries, raspberries, dewberries, cherries, currants, peaches, and apricots; fruit juices, including apple, cherry, grape, peach, plum, etc.; fruit butters from apples, pears, peaches, and plums; jams, preserves and jellies from all kinds of berries, cherries, apples, pears, peaches, grapes, etc.; candied or glace fruits from many different fruits; fruit purees; fruit syrups and honeys; ice cream toppings; and Maraschino cherries.

Foreign-Type
Cheeses in
United States

Editorial in Creamery Journal, January: Manufacturers of foreign types of cheese in this country as a result of lack of imports is rapidly becoming an industry of no mean proportions. The outstanding example, of course, is domestic Swiss. The best quality of this product is equal if not superior to the best of the imported product. The same can be said of a number of other foreign types some of which are being manufactured on a large scale. The list of types being made is increasing and the quality steadily improving. Foreign cheese will find it difficult to secure an extensive market in the United States after the war is over.

Double-Duty
Spray Shows
Promise

Florida Grower, January: A new insecticide, which tests have shown to be especially effective in the South, has been introduced into Florida by the United States Rubber company. The product employs a new means of utilizing the active principles of derris. Formerly, no matter how finely derris root was ground, a substantial percentage of the poison remained embedded in the cell structure. Also, the toxic power deteriorated rapidly when exposed to sunlight and air. In the new compound these toxicants are incorporated in a homogeneous solution in a synthetic oil, and are protected for quick deterioration by a stabilizer. According to its manufacturer, the new formula kills a wide variety of insects, yet contains no arsenic or poisonous metallic elements.

Rabbit Fur
Needed to
Make Felt

Oregon Farmer, January 1: In view of the demand for rabbit pelts, community action might be taken in areas where many wild rabbits exist, looking toward reduction of this pest and contributing toward national need for felting fur. No distinction is made in the fur trade between wild and domestic rabbit pelts. However, white fur is much more valuable than colored fur. Some wild rabbits have fur that classifies as white, but jack rabbits and most other wild types classify as colored. Pelts from domestic rabbits weigh about twice as much as those from wild rabbits. It takes six or seven average domestic pelts to weigh a pound, and usually 12 to 14 wild skins to make the same weight.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture to present items of interest to agriculture and to agricultural workers. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the Department.

★ JAN 29 1941 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. LXXXIV, No. 17

Section 1

January 23, 1942

NEW USDA HOURS
OF DUTY BEGIN
MONDAY, JAN. 26

Effective Monday January 26; Department hours of duty will be 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Saturday, based on a 44-hour week (except in cases where 40 hours a week or other limitations are legally required). Services in excess of four hours on Saturday, shall be compensated by shortening of some other work day, if possible the following week. When employees in the field are required to work on a Federal holiday, Department officers may fix some other day as a non-work day. Details are given in Revision I of Personnel Circular No. 108, issued by Office of Personnel.

MILD WEATHER
AIDS CROPS

Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, January 21: Mild, sunny weather after a long period of wintery conditions facilitated outside operations on farms and seasonal work became active. In sections of the South where winter truck crops were damaged, considerable recovery, where growth was arrested but plants not killed, was evident. Preparation for spring planting made better progress throughout the Southern States.

No serious damage has been reported from the January freeze, but some peach buds have been killed in the southern Ohio Valley and buds were extensively affected in southern Missouri. Frost damage is reported to Thompson grapes in California, but there was no material harm to protected citrus groves. Warmer weather was decidedly favorable for livestock in most of the great western grazing areas; much range was opened by melting of snow, permitting extensive grazing. In the Great Basin, range is still largely covered and continued cold weather necessitated heavy feeding.

OPO TO AID
DEPARTMENT
DECENTRALIZATION

Office of Plant and Operations is arranging to receive listings of property, for sale or rent, from employees of agencies which move to other cities than Washington. The office will not handle any sales program or settlement. Employees should advise the office in writing, if possible, giving details. T. L. Smith, OPO, (USDA) will handle this part of the decentralization program. (Plant and Operations Circular No. 46)

USDA TO SHOW
PAN AMERICAN
EXHIBITS

The Department Pan American exhibit, which has been shown at Pan American fiestas in several midwestern and western states, will be displayed in the Administration Building patio January 28 through February 3, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. The exhibit, sponsored by FAR and AAA, features Latin American agricultural products on which the United States depends, such as rubber, coffee, cocoa, bananas, coconuts, Brazil nuts, chicle, spices, and tropical woods, fibers, and waxes. It also shows such industrial raw products as manganese, nitrates, iodine, tungsten, tin, industrial diamonds, and mercury, and various phases of Latin American life and history.

California
Study on
School Lunches

A. M. A. Journal, January 3: The California Defense Nutrition Committee, Department of Public Health, and University of California Medical School are cooperating in a two-year nutrition study among school children in Santa Barbara County, to begin early this year. The study will be made by evaluating effects of different types of lunches on the nutritional status of children in a representative section of Santa Barbara County.

Three groups of two hundred children each will receive three different types of lunch. One group will eat lunches they are accustomed to bring from home. A second group will eat a scientifically balanced lunch prepared at school, and the third group will eat lunches from home but will be given a supplementary pellet supercharged with vitamins and minerals. Nutritional status of the children will be checked before the study begins; vitamin and mineral reserves will be measured. Medical examinations will be made at regular intervals, and a final survey will be made of the results.

Trends in
Midwest Farm
Poultry Flocks

Colin Kennedy, in Country Gentleman, January: Some sharp changes are taking place in midwestern farm flocks. In the past, heavy breeds have predominated—farm flocks in some sections running as high as 75 to 80 percent meat-producing birds. This never applied, of course, to commercial egg flocks. But recent premiums on eggs and rather low prices on meat birds—increased production costs considered—are making for an abrupt farm-flock shift, according to hatcherymen. Last year they supplied 60 to 70 percent heavy birds to farm-flock owners. About 60 percent of this season's orders, early prospects indicate, may be for egg-laying breeds. Demand for sexed chicks is also increasing.

Box Type
Electric
Lamb Brooder

R. L. Saling, in Electricity on the Farm, January: Through the advice of D. E. Richard, superintendent of the Eastern Oregon Livestock Branch Experiment Station, Union, the rural department of the Eastern Oregon Light and Power Company developed a lamb brooder 48" in length, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in height, and 28" in depth—made of three-quarter inch insulite which is water-proofed, an excellent insulator and very strong. This box type brooder is successful especially on prematurely born lambs. An inside temperature of 90 degrees was maintained. The brooder will use approximately 50 kilowatt hours of electricity per week when in continuous operation and has a capacity of from six to eight lambs at one time. This is the third year the experiment has been conducted with this type of brooder. The station has a band of 1,100 ewes, approximately 90 percent of which are yearlings. During the 1941 lambing season, no lambs were lost at the station due to chilling.

Mexican
Sugar
Committee
Appointed

Agriculture in the Americas, January: A committee to seek means of improving and expanding sugarcane culture in Mexico has been appointed by President Manuel Avila Camacho. The committee, representing the Ministries of Agriculture, Finance, Labor, and National Economy, will arrange for federal financial and technical aid in improving cultivation, transportation, and distribution facilities, in addition to regulating wages and prices paid to cane growers.

Windbreak
Planting
Contest

Extension Service, Review, January: In 1937 the Minot (North Dakota) Association of Commerce, at the suggestion of County Agent Earl A. Hendrickson and State Extension Forester John S. Thompson, initiated a contest among farmers of Ward County to see who could grow the best shelterbelt. Thirty-four farmers entered the 4-year contest, planting 55 acres of trees in 1938, to vie for the five annual individual cash awards which begin at \$2.50 and run to \$60, the total amount made available for the contest being \$250.

The awards are based on clean cultivation of the plantations, replacement of weak seedlings that fail to grow, growth the trees make, fencing to exclude livestock, and general appearance. A. A. Bortsfield, 3 miles west of Deering, repeated his 1940 performance of winning first prize by taking first in 1941 and the \$20 cash. In 1940 he received \$15 as first prize. The first price in 1942 is \$60.

Canadian
Textile
Outlook

Canadian Textile Journal, January 2: An increasing proportion of Canadian textile plants will be employed on war orders during 1942. Early estimates indicate that in the first quarter 60 percent of wool yarn and cloth plant will be on war business. New orders expected for the cotton industry suggest that in this division war business will account for nearly 30 percent of production.

It is likely large orders will be placed for parachute fabrics from both silk and nylon yarns and there will be demand for other classes of textiles for war purposes. Preliminary tests on nylon have proved so successful that orders were placed recently for fourteen experimental parachutes, with nylon canopies, shroud lines, and sewing thread.

Weeds in
Lawn-Seeding
Mixtures

Farm Research (Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station) January 1: Over 200 different kinds of weed seeds were found in the lawn-seeding mixtures offered for sale within New York State during the past seeding season and examined for purity in the station's seed testing laboratory. Almost invariably a high weed content was associated with an unbalanced mixture containing a high percentage of short-lived grasses and with mixtures which had only a low price to recommend them.

Urges Careful
Seed Buying

Market Growers Journal, January 1: Although seeds of some vegetables are in rather short supply, seedsmen assure commercial growers their needs for 1942 will be met in reasonable fashion. The survey of the seed situation was initiated by Market Growers Journal in mid-November. Seedsmen caution that requirements of the Food Program make it advisable, in greater degree than ever, that growers buy their vegetable seeds carefully.

New "Journal
of Animal
Science"

BFC Farm Post, January 12: a new quarterly, the Journal of Animal Science, will be published by the American Society of Animal Production, beginning in February 1942. The journal replaces the Animal Proceedings issued by the society for the past 33 years. The editor of the new publication is Ralph W. Phillips, of BAI:

Boron May Solve Split Cherry Problem

Oregon Farmer, January 1: Preliminary tests made this season by Oregon State College indicate that the use of boron will greatly lessen cracking of fruit, at least under western Oregon conditions. Because boron seems to give elasticity to plant cells it was tried this year in prune and cherry orchards with the result that prune cracking was reduced from 25 percent on untreated plots to 9 percent where boron was applied. In one Bing cherry orchard the cracking was reduced to a negligible amount where borax was used at 30 pounds per acre. This treatment has been quite successful in the prevention of celery stem crack, beet canker, and the cracking of carrots.

Agricultural Research in Great Britain

Science, January 9: Extended fields of activity and additional resources recently granted by the British Government to the Agricultural Research Council have opened the door to new developments in this branch of applied science. A large part of the council's activities will still be devoted to work of the various research institutes to which the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland are making maintenance grants, but it is the council's intention to devote some part of the funds to agricultural research in university departments and enlargement of its own scientific staff. In pursuance of this policy, the council has established two new research units under its direct control, a Unit of Animal Physiology and a Unit of Soil Enzyme Chemistry.

Japan to Ration Clothing

AP report from London in Washington Star, January 19: A Domei broadcast from Tokio disclosed yesterday that rationing involving almost every article of clothing will begin in Japan February 1 and that all stores dealing in goods to be rationed will be closed from today until the end of the month.

Forecasts End of Silk Hosiery

New York Herald Tribune, January 14: End to use of silk stockings by American women, even after the war, was forecast yesterday by Earl Constantine, president, National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, speaking to the annual convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. He said: "I hope...that American manufacturers will give us new synthetics so that we shall never have to return to the Japanese market." In about 90 days people will really feel that silk is gone, he said. It now appears rayon will have to be the chief substitute. Others are nylon and cotton. Even with these substitutes, there will be a shortage of hosiery, he indicated estimating total production of women's stockings this year at about 30,000,000 dozen pairs, about 25 percent less than estimated total for 1941.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXXXIV, No. 18

Section 1.

January 26, 1942

PERMANENCY
OF DAIRY
CATTLE TYPES

Leslie E. Johnson, in Holstein-Friesian World, January 17, reports Iowa State College studies on permanency of dairy cattle types. The studies showed: (1) type as indicated by one inspection is of about the same permanence as yearly milk or fat records, (2) ratings made at young ages (under ten months of age) are not as repeatable as those made at one year of age or older, (3) ratings increase in repeatability only slightly, if at all, after one year of age, (4) ratings made two, three, and four years apart are about as much alike as those made one year apart, (5) changes in udder and in general health may cause large shifts in type ratings, and (6) two ratings and possibly three or more are desirable in estimating an animal's future type.

MRS. ROOSEVELT
TO SPEAK ON
FARM HOME WEEK

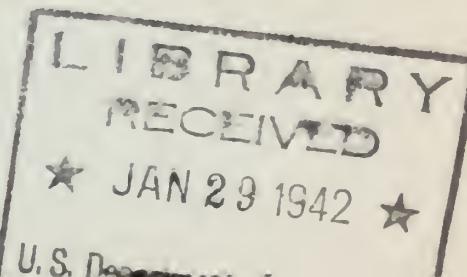
Illinois Agricultural Association Record, January: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is one of the many headline speakers scheduled for 1942 Farm and Home Week at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, February 2 to 6. Mrs. Roosevelt will speak at 3 p.m. Thursday, February 5, during the general session.

TRADE SUPPORTS
FARM MACHINE
REPAIR CAMPAIGN

Implement and Tractor, January 3: With war increasing necessity for repairing every unit of farm equipment practicable, the USDA repair campaign is receiving 100 percent support of every branch of the trade, and the volume of parts business now being developed is the largest in many winters, running from 200 to 300 percent of the average of past years. Manufacturing is proceeding as satisfactorily as possible under the necessary material restrictions. That the problems confronting the industry will be increased is evident, especially in restrictions on rubber.

NEW VITAMIN
NAMES URGED

Science News Letter, January 17: The vitamins which prevent and cure pellagra, nicotinic acid and nicotinic acid amide, should be rechristened with the names, "Niacin" and "Niacin Amide," the food and nutrition board of the National Research Council recommends. Reason for changing the names of the two substances used to cure and prevent pellagra is that people have been needlessly alarmed because nicotinic acid is being put into enriched bread and flour. This chemical, in spite of its name, is not made from tobacco and is quite different from the poisonous alkaloid, nicotine.



January 26, 1942

Cooperative
Seed Cleaning

Jack Wooten, in *Country Gentleman*, January: Through a cooperative seed-cleaning plant at Lawrenceville, Gwinnett County, Georgia, not only are farmers assured of clean seed, but the plant is designed to serve as a place where seed can be exchanged from one farmer to another. The machine, bought cooperatively by farmers of the county, cleans every kind of seed.

World Diet
Committee
Proposed

AP report from London in *New York Times*, January 11: H. M. Sinclair, professor of chemistry, Oxford University suggests formation of an international scientific committee to plan adequate diets for Allied peoples during the war, and for the world when peace comes. War has intensified and changed the problem of malnutrition and in the period immediately following the war there will be a world-wide famine, he said.

Weight Lessens
Wear on Farm
Tractor Tires

Agricultural News Service (Oklahoma A & M College): J. A. Dilts, agricultural engineer at the college warns that slipping is not only the most important but the only cause of tread wear on tractor tires. "This is not true of automobile tires that travel over highly abrasive surfaces at high speed, but it is true of tractor tires. It doesn't hurt a tire to carry weight, provided proper inflation pressures are maintained; it only hurts it to slip." Wheel slippage may be cut down by using wheel weights when the tractor is used for heavy drawbar work.

Canadian Cattle
Quotas for U.S.

Dominion Department of Agriculture, January 7: Information has been received from Washington by the Markets Information Service, Ottawa, to the effect that the cattle quota under the Canada-U.S. agreement on cattle weighing 700 pounds or more for 1942 will be on the same basis as that prevailing in 1941. That is, Canada's share of 225,000 head eligible to enter at the reduced rate of duty of 1½ cents per pound will be 86.2 percent or 193,950 head. Not more than 51,720 head may enter at the reduced rate in any calendar quarter of the year.

Information
on Wartime
Problems

University of California Clip Sheet: A survey of information on Social and Economic Problems Arising out of World War II, compiled by the University Bureau of Public Administration, has just been published by the Public Administration Service of Chicago. The survey consists of more than 900 selected references to articles and publications on all phases of the effect of war on civilian life. The publication is one of a series of bibliographies on all the material available on the civilian aspect of the war.

Farm-Home Talks,
Week Jan. 26-31

Among radio talks scheduled for the National Farm and Home Hour, week of January 26-31, are the following: January 28 -- What the Dairyman Can Do, O. E. Reed, BDI, Vegetable Canning Program, SMA official; January 29 -- Food for Wartime, Ruth Van Deman, BHE, Buying Baby Chicks, T. C. Byerly, BAI; January 31 -- Special Broadcast by USDA, the Job Ahead of Farm People in 1942.

British Food
Situation

Robert H. Brand, head of British Food Mission, in address at recent AFBF meeting, in Nation's Agriculture, January: Before this war we imported from abroad nearly 50 percent of our meat; between 75 percent and 100 percent of our bacon, cheese, flour, butter, vegetable oils, and dried fruit. In terms of energy value, we imported, say about 60 percent of our food. But more than this. We imported immense quantities of feeding stuffs for our animals, practically none of which we are importing now. Thus, in one way or another, we imported something like two-thirds of all food consumed.

Before the war around 50 percent of our meat was supplied from our own herds, and the remaining 50 percent was imported. Today, a shortage of shipping, and particularly of refrigerated shipping, has reduced our imports to, at best, 80 percent of what they used to be, while our home production of meat has fallen to about 60 percent. We thus have only about 70 percent of our pre-war supplies of carcass meat. With this quantity, we have to feed all the civilian population, which is working longer and harder hours, and, in addition, we have to meet the supply requirements of the considerable armed forces which are now mobilized.

Divert Feed
Bags to
Sand Bags

Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, Ithaca, N. Y., in Better Farms, January 15: Burlap used in sand bags is the same stuff that comes around a hundred pounds of feed. New burlap must come from India. The Government has ordered bag manufacturers to set aside for military use two-thirds of all burlap. The one-third left for all civilian use is not nearly enough for normal agricultural needs alone. Farmers can: (1) Keep on the farm enough good bags to move normal feed purchases from warehouses to farm. (2) Treat every burlap bag as if it was the last one; empty feed into bins, barrels, baskets--anything that will hold feed; hang bags up where rats and mice can't damage them. (3) Prepare to handle feed in bulk; board off a corner of the feed room or fix some place where you can store from 30 to 90 days' supply of feed in bulk. (4) When you have saved enough bags on the farm to handle your own needs, get the surplus bags moving back to your own feed distribution system.

British Plan
Food Reserves
Against Invasion

London correspondence in A.M.A. Journal January 10: The minister of food has announced plans to secure orderly distribution of food in event of invasion. In threatened districts food shops would be closed to permit rapid stock taking so that the voluntary food officers would know what food was available and be in a position, with the help of military advice, to decide what amounts would be distributed to each person. Householders are told that the quantity of food stored for an emergency should be one week's or at most two weeks' supply. Plans for emergency feeding on a wide scale in London have been made by the county council in case heavy bombing of the capital is resumed.

Agricultural
and Industrial
Research

Dr. Anson Hayes, director of research in an industrial company, in address in Agricultural Engineering, January: "There are striking parallels in agriculture and industry in the approach research men use to a desired objective. Basically, agricultural research men and industrial research men set the same pattern for their labors. They know the desired characteristics of the product they wish to bring forth and apply the same principles in achieving that successful conclusion.

The industrial research man should be associated constantly with scientific societies relative to his endeavors. Further, the research man should have close and unrestricted contact with groups in his own organization so that facts developed in one group may be available to other groups. Every single one of these environment factors is applicable, with modification, in agricultural research, particularly that which is conducted in the experiment stations.

Negro Extension
Agents Have 35
Years of Service

Dr. C. B. Smith, in Extension Service Review, January: Thirty-five years ago, on November 12, 1906, Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson appointed the first demonstration agent to work exclusively with Negro farmers. He was T. M. Campbell, now field agent in charge of Negro extension work in the group farthest south, Southern States. One month later he appointed J. B. Pierce the second Negro demonstration agent who is now in charge of Negro extension work in the northern tier of Southern States. From this beginning, these two men have laid the ground work for Negro extension work which now employs 555 agents and has a budget of more than 1 million dollars of Federal, State, and county funds. More than 338,000 Negro farm families participate in extension programs. Approximately 187,500 Negro boys and girls belong to 4-H Clubs.

S.A. Beverage
Seeks U. S.
Market

Octavio Cabral, Director, National Matte Institute of Brazil, in Agriculture in the Americas, January: Mate (or matte), a tealike beverage that is the favorite drink of 10,000,000 South Americans, is becoming increasingly important in inter-American trade. The mate-producing countries of Latin America have been exporting around 40 percent of their annual production, but it has gone largely to their immediate neighbors, with negligible exports to Europe and the United States. Present United States imports are small in comparison with tea, in spite of the fact that mate is much less expensive. The U. S. Government has encouraged imports by granting tariff concessions on mate in its trade agreements with Argentina and Brazil. The National Matte Institute of Brazil has distributed large quantities of Brazil Matte in "tea ball" form in the United States. In addition to the beverage, two relatively new mate-flavored products have been introduced--a whole-wheat bread and a carbonated soft drink.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared by the Press Service for the use of ~~USDA employees~~. Views and opinions in these items are not necessarily approved by the ~~Department of~~ ~~RAF~~ Department of Agriculture.

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★ FEB 4 1942 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. LXXXIV, No. 19

Section 1

January 27, 1942

UNITS RENAMED

"STATE OR COUNTY
USDA WAR BOARDS"

Secretary Wickard, in Memorandum No. 921, Supplement 1:...Effective immediately the title State USDA and County Defense Boards is changed to "State (or County) USDA War Board"...All instructions to State War Boards shall be issued by my office and shall cover the tasks to be performed...in connection with the Department of Agriculture participation in the war effort. While instructions on War Board work will come from my office, the Boards should not hesitate to propose or undertake action necessary to carry out assignments...

CHIEF, ASSISTANT
CHIEF NEW-TITLES
OF AAA HEADS

Secretary Wickard, in Memorandum No. 960, Supplement 2: The titles of the Administrator (Fred Wallace) and Assistant Administrator (E. D. White) of the AAA are changed to Chief and Assistant Chief, respectively, of the AAA...All delegations of authority heretofore made by me to the AAA Administrator...shall hereafter be exercised by the Administrator of Agricultural Adjustment and Conservation (R. M. Evans). He...shall have authority to redelegate any of such functions to the Chief of the AAA.

USDA RESEARCH
COORDINATED
UNDER AUCHTER

Secretary Wickard, in Memorandum No. 960, Supplement 1:....the Agricultural Research Administrator (E. C. Auchter) is directed to obtain from Department agencies information concerning current and contemplated research....to advise heads of.... agencies concerning research plans and programs, and to make reports and recommendations to the Secretary....regarding research activities, plans and programs....The heads of departmental agencies are directed to furnish to the....Administrator such information as he may request.....

MIDLAND, IS
PROMISING NEW
RED CLOVER

A promising recruit in the Food-for-Freedom campaign is the ~~new~~ high-yielding, disease-resistant Midland red clover, introduced last year by several State experiment stations, crop-improvement associations, and the USDA. In tests throughout the upper part of the red-clover belt, Midland has produced from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ton more hay per acre than seed of varieties commonly used. Seed of the new strain is available commercially for the first time this year. Midland seed is now selling for 2 to 3 cents a pound more than commercial red-clover seed, but only about 10 pounds are needed to seed an acre.

Rotenone For
Cattle Grubs

Texas Extension Service, An inexpensive method developed recently for controlling cattle grubs, or ox warbles, is highly successful, says Cameron Siddall, Extension entomologist. The treatment comprises a mixture of rotenone, soap, and water. During the time the grubs are in the backs of animals, it is sprinkled on the affected parts, which then are scrubbed vigorously with a stiff, fibre-bristle brush. Another treatment is dusting on the backs of infested animals a mixture of equal parts of rotenone and wettable sulphur, which requires no rubbing. Good results also are had by dipping cattle in a mixture of rotenone and wettable sulphur.

New Edition
of Dutch East
Indies Book

University of California Clip Sheet: The present war has made the Dutch East Indies so independent of the Netherlands that its former condition of dependence on the mother country never can be restored. This is a statement of Dr. Amry Vandenbosch, formerly head, political science Department, University of Kentucky, in a new edition of his book, Dutch East Indies, just published by the University of California Press. The new edition was published on demand and includes a new chapter on latest developments concerning the islands, bringing the volume up to and including the outbreak of war in the Pacific last month.

More Use of
Farm Machines
Proposed

Missouri Farm News Service, January 21: M. M. Jones, Missouri College of Agriculture: With shortage of both farm labor and new farm machinery, better and more complete use of existing machines is essential. More custom work, cooperative ownership, and hiring of machines doubtless will be the solution of some farm problems. The purchase of some used machines, where available, may be expedient, depending upon the machine, the price, and how it would fill the needs of the purchaser.

Burlap Lack
Forces Bulk
Grain Handling

University of California Clip Sheet: With two-thirds of available burlap allocated to army, navy and civilian defense, grain bags will be difficult or impossible to obtain this year and farmers must turn to bulk handling of grain, says J. P. Fairbank, California Extension Service. He warns farmers to place orders for steel grain bins at once, while there is an available supply.

Attachments for harvesters and portable elevators also can be obtained for spring delivery if orders are placed at once. Installation of bulk storage is advised, also, in metal, wood, or cement bins. Although wood and cement are obtainable, reinforcing steel for cement and nails for wood are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain. Silos can be used if they are weather tight.

Vegetable-Oil
Industry Aided
Toward Stability

Agriculture in the Americas, January: Brazil produces more than 20 varieties of vegetable oils, among them linaloe, copaiba, and andiroba. To place the industry on a more stable basis, the Ministry of Agriculture is providing technical and financial assistance. A good

example of what the government has done may be seen in the case of linaloe oil. This oil--also called bois de rose--is extracted from the wood of the linaloe tree. It is a colorless, thin liquid with a very penetrating aroma, used extensively in the perfume industry. Brazil, although the only exporter of the oil, had not exported the product prior to 1930 to any great extent. During 1930-39, exports increased about 350 percent.

Stone-Fruit
Virus Disease
Experiments

E. M. Hildebrand, Cornell University, in *Science*, January 9: The nature of the virus diseases of woody plants, including the stone fruits, is such that without insects, transmission can ordinarily be effected experimentally only by grafting. In studies of yellow-red virosis in peach it was found that when a simple pruning technique was employed incubation period was reduced from approximately a year to one month.

The present modified technique involves: (1) the insertion of diseased buds about midway on stems of rapidly growing peach seedlings when between 12 and 24 inches tall and (2) cutting off stem one node above the diseased bud from 0 to 7 days afterwards to stimulate a new spurt of growth. This rapid transmission technique has since been tested for shortening the transmission periods of a number of other stone-fruit virus diseases which go to the peach, with equally successful results.

"Food and
Fractions"

Agricultural Engineering, January, reprints an editorial, *Food and Fractions*, which appeared in January 1941, because "it has perhaps even greater significance today." "War in the ultimate," it says, "is a fight with food and fractions. The nation best prepared for war is the nation which can grow its food with the smallest fraction of its manpower. Only the remaining fraction, the men not needed for growing crops and feeding live-stock, can take time off to train for army and navy and air corps, to build bombers and make bullets.

Of all great nations, America grows its groceries with the smallest fraction. Only 100 years ago it took 75 percent of our people on the farm to grow enough extra to feed (and clothe) themselves and the other 25 percent. Three could feed four. Now the fractions are reversed. Only 25 percent of our population is on the farm. It takes only one to feed four. The other three are engaged in creating the comforts and luxuries which we call the American standard of living.

Illinois Apple
Yield Gains
16 Percent

Illinois Agricultural Association Record, January: The 1941 apple crop is now estimated to total 126.1 million bushels, an increase of 1.3 million bushels, or 10 percent over last year, according to L. L. Colvis, director of fruit and vegetable marketing, IAA. The greatest increase was in summer and fall varieties. Most of these have already moved into consumer hands.

Illinois production of 3,509,000 bushels of apples is 80 percent greater than the short crop of 1940 and 16 percent over the last five-year average. Cold storage holdings of apples as of November 1, were 30.8 million bushels compared with 31.8 million bushels on November 1, 1940.

Lessons in
Soil Erosion
Control

Frank Thone, in Science News Letter, January 17: Soil conservationists are increasingly concerned over the tendency of farmers, especially in the West, to plow up lands now protected against erosion and plant wheat and other loose-soil crops. They see in this ignoring of the hard lesson of the mid-thirties a renewal and deepening of the dangers to which this country was exposed during those troubled times.

Reports to the state agricultural experiment stations and to the USDA in Washington indicates that in addition to lands that have been re-established under sod since the days of drought, considerable acreage of the remaining virgin prairies has also been plowed up and seeded to winter wheat. More will probably follow, to be seeded to other crops next spring.

International
Standard for
Vitamin E

London correspondence in A.M.A. Journal, January 10: An international standard for vitamin E has been established. As for vitamins A, B, C and D, the National Institute of Medical Research, London, acting on behalf of the Health Organization of the League of Nations, has undertaken its supply to laboratories and research workers throughout the world. The vitamin E subcommittee of the accessory food factors committee of the Lister Institute and the Medical Research Council, obtained the cooperation of experts in fourteen laboratories in Europe and America.

Locker Plants
in National
Food Defense

Quick Frozen Foods, December: The food locker plant is important as a means of national food defense. Since each plant is a self-sufficient unit, and since these plants are not centralized in one place, they present a series of links in a chain of storage. In another year, locker plants should be found in every state. The war will greatly increase the use of locker plants by the city as well as rural dweller.

Commercial frozen food packers of fruits, vegetables, seafoods, meats and poultry may be more and more called upon to supply quick frozen foods to the armed forces. Boned, quick frozen meats, of course, are in most demand. On the second day of our entrance into the war, Chicago meat packers boned, quick froze, and shipped one million pounds of beef, presumably to the Pacific. Packers of quick frozen foods will be busy supplying domestic commercial demand, but it is likely many will have to pack more merchandise in bulk for army use than was contemplated.

1942 Packaging
Developments

National Provisioner, December 27: Functional design will be the keynote of 1942 packaging, Advertising Age has predicted, following a survey of packaging developments in view of growing materials shortages and other war-imposed restrictions. "Consumer goods packages next year will be neat but not gaudy," the publication declared. More and more food advertisers are turning to glass containers as the can situation becomes more difficult due to new war developments in the Far East, where principal tin sources are located. Use of tin foil and cellophane in packaging have been curtailed.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVXIV, No. 20

Section 1

January 28, 1942

RETIREMENT
BILL SIGNED

OBF Digest of Congressional Proceedings: The President has approved H.R. 3487, to amend the Civil Service Act of 1930, to provide automatic retirement at 70 after at least 15 years of service; permit optional retirement at 60 after 30 years of service or at 62 after 15 years of service; permit the Government to retire employees under the above limitations of age and service and to retire employees for inefficiency or other disqualifications, subject to appeal to the Civil Service Commission; permit retirement at 55 years after 30 years of service at reduced annuity; and increase retirement deductions from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 percent, effective July 1, 1942.

WATER FACILITIES
WORK TRANSFERRED
TO FARM SECURITY

Secretary Wickard, in Memorandum No. 969: Effective July 1, 1942, the functions, duties, and responsibilities heretofore assigned to the Soil Conservation Service in connection with the water facilities program are assigned to the Farm Security Administration....Effective July 1, 1942, the Water Facilities Board of the Office of Land Use Coordination is abolished, and the Land Use Coordinator (M. S. Eisenhower) or his representative shall be responsible for relating the water facilities program to other programs of this Department and the land and water programs of the Department of the Interior.

N.Y. MOBILE
FARM REPAIR
SHOPS

Albany report in New York Herald Tribune, January 22: New York State will send traveling blacksmith shops with repair crews into farm areas to keep machinery rolling in the campaign to raise food for freedom, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, said at the 110th anniversary meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society. The Governor, calling on farmers to boost their production to meet wartime needs, warned they might be confronted with shortages of labor and farm equipment. The State Defense Council, he said, had drawn up a plan in cooperation with the State College of Agriculture at Cornell to organize the repair crews. They would travel in trucks fitted out as blacksmith shop, while permanent repair shops for farm implements would be set up at various educational institutions.

URGES PLAIN
PACKAGES
FOR PRODUCE

Belleair (Fla.) report in New York Herald Tribune, January 20: The nation's fresh fruit and vegetable industry was urged at its annual convention to cut produce costs by eliminating fancy trimmings from packages. Elmer Hartner, president of the U.S. Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, told the organization "we are spending altogether too much on unnecessary frills in the packaging and distribution of our commodities...In these times our first obligation is to get from the farms to the consumers fruits and vegetables in the greatest volume and at the least cost."

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Pullorum
Disease
Control

A. W. Miller, BAI, in report in American Egg and Poultry Review, December, says pullorum-disease control is increasing. Summarizing reports covering the past 21 years from the 44 states cooperating in the N.P.I.P. and agencies supervising pullorum testing in California, Montana, and Pennsylvania, he says: The total number of birds reported tested during the six years since the plan was placed into operation was over 47 million as compared with 17 million during the previous fifteen years. The average percentage of reactors decreased from nearly 11 percent to less than 3 percent during the 21-year period and with this decrease over 350,000 reactors were removed from breeding flocks during the 1940-41 testing year as compared with less than 4,000 in 1920-21.

During the 1935-36 testing year less than 50 percent of the official testing was done in accordance with the plan, whereas during the 1940-41 over 87 percent was conducted under the plan. During 1940-41 nearly 88 percent of all breeding birds in the plan were officially tested for pullorum disease, whereas only 58 percent were officially tested during the first year, 1935-36. Only 26 states had organized official testing programs before the national plan was placed into operation, whereas forty-seven states now conduct such programs.

Misnamed
Fruit Trees

J. K. Shaw, in New England Homestead, January 10: For the past 21 years men from the Massachusetts State College have been examining fruit trees in nurseries for trueness to name. This work for the 21st year has just been completed. Eighteen nurseries, scattered from New England to Michigan and Virginia, have been examined and misnamed trees removed or plainly marked. Most of these 18 nurseries have been examined annually for from 6 to 19 years and one for the entire 21 years. It is significant to note the decrease of misnamed trees in these nurseries. In early years hundreds and even thousands of trees were eliminated. Now only a few are cut out.

Potato Ring
Rot Studies

Pacific Rural Press, January 10: Cooperative Experiments carried on during 1941 in Kern County, California, by the Extension Service and USDA have provided new information on possible methods of preventing the spread of potato ring rot. The tests showed that dipping the knife used in cutting diseased and healthy potato pieces in a mercuric chloride solution in alcohol between each cutting greatly reduced spread of ring rot. In past tests it had been found the disease was carried from diseased to healthy seed pieces by the knife.

Dusting healthy cut seed pieces with lime and sulfur, gypsum, or paraformaldehyde before they were mixed with diseased pieces reduced spread by contact to a low percentage. Dusting after the seed had been previously infected with the cutting knife did not reduce the amount of infection.

Army Food
Package
Studies

National Provisioner, December 6: The Army Quartermaster Depot is often called upon to specify packages that will protect food under much more severe conditions of temperature, humidity and abuse than those encountered by civilian product. Often special properties are required, such as resistance to mustard gas penetration or to the effect of rain. Again, the package may be required to hold a product of high fat content.

In an example cited by the depot laboratory, two types of films believed to have the necessary properties for protecting dehydrated food products were subjected to shipping tests, a number of bags made of each material being filled with cabbage flakes, onion chips, egg yolks and potato shreds. Bags were shipped to the Panama Canal Zone, stored for six weeks, then returned for analysis of contents. Moisture pickup and lead pickup were two of the principal factors used as a guide by the laboratory in selecting the better packaging material.

Rubber Tree
Replanted at
First Home

Science News Letter, January 17: Henry Ford's new rubber plantation at Belterra, Brazil, is within a few miles of the spot where in 1876 Henry A. Wickham obtained 70,000 seeds of the Hevea tree and smuggled them out of the country to England. These seeds became the ancestors of nearly all the rubber trees of the East Indies, from which the United States obtains 93 percent of its rubber supplies.

Although the 3,651,500 rubber trees planted at Belterra are still quite young, they are already in production on a limited scale. About 750 tons of concentrated latex will be shipped to Dearborn in 1942. By 1950 the estimated production is 7,500 tons, and the eventual goal is 38,000 tons annually.

Booklet
on Locker
Freezing

Quick Frozen Foods, December: A valuable new booklet on locker freezing has been issued by the Washington Experiment Station. It furnishes up to the minute information, under the title "Locker Freezing of Fruits and Vegetables". Concise accounts of handling fruits and vegetables before, during, and after freezing storage have been compiled through research of E. L. Overholser, Mildred Boggs, and E. Neige Todhunter of the college staff, with the cooperation of H. C. Diehl and J. A. Berry of the USDA.

Home Delivery
of Quick
Frozen Meat

Butchers' Advocate, December 24: An interesting experiment now going on in Chicago concerns the large-scale merchandising of quick-frozen meat cuts from door to door. The experimentor is a company which makes low-temperature storage units for the home. To people who have these units, the company has developed a direct-to-home service which includes a call twice a month. The point is to sell wholesale cuts at wholesale prices. As an example, you can buy a 120-pound hind-quarter cut at 25 cents a pound, have it cut up into retail cuts and freeze it or store it in your unit to use when wanted. Whether this new step will have a revolutionizing tendency on meat selling is still too remote to determine now.

Beef Cattle
on Irrigated
Pastures

Dale Butler, in Western Livestock Journal December 15: We are continually accumulating more information on gains of beef cattle on permanent, irrigated pastures. One of the best and latest reports for California is that of the Merced County Farm Advisor, entitled "Weights and Gains of Beef Cattle on Irrigated Pastures and Range land." The study, conducted by the Extension Service in cooperation with local producers shows that on an average weaned Hereford steers of good quality on good permanent pastures in a comparatively mild climate such as they have in Merced County, will gain an average of 40 pounds per head per month. The report also shows that during the hottest weather (above 100 degrees) the gains will drop off as much as 1/2 pound per head per day in comparison with the gains made in cooler weather.

Oat Feed Stops
Feather
Picking

Arkansas Farmer, January: Fiber of oat hulls improves feather development of growing chicks and prevents feather picking in the pullet flock. This discovery was made after feeding tests at the western Washington Experiment Station showed that oats contain a property that prevents feather picking. It was found that rations excessively high in corn always produced feather picking and a relatively large number of pick-outs among confined laying pullets. High wheat and barley rations produced the same results. However, rations containing a high percentage of ground whole oats, ground oat hull, or oat mill feed definitely prevented feather picking.

Tex. Bill Aimed
at Worthless
Insecticides

Texas Farming and Citriculture, January: Farmers in Texas and particularly in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, where great quantities of insecticides are used, have suffered heavy losses through dependence upon preparations so diluted or stale as to be worthless. The cost of the concoction is a minor loss compared with that entailed in their failure to protect crops through pest control.

Bills intended to ban this fraud in Texas have been introduced in the Legislature but have been defeated. Preparations with concealed ingredients and insecticides below standard in strength cannot be sold in interstate commerce for the reason that a Federal law covering deceptive commodities of this kind is strictly enforced. The great need of a Texas insecticide law for protection of the farmers has been stressed and now a bill for this purpose has been drawn up for introduction at the legislature's present session.

Special Foods
for Aged
Predicted

Science Service release, January 15: Special foods for middle-aged and aged people may be the next step in nutrition, according to a food survey reported to the American Chemical Society by Dr. William A. Hamor, associate director, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research. "New advances have been made in infant feeding and the nourishing of 20,000,000 school children," said Dr. Hamor. "With less than 2,000,000 babies born a year, infant-food manufacturers are distending their markets with lines of products for older children. It has been predicted that the next step may be foods especially for the middle-aged and aged, an advance that may be nurtured by the growth of interest in geriatrics (science of aging)."